FBIS-SOV-86-089
Thursday
8 May 1986
Vol III No 089 Supp 099

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

Chernobyl Incident

CONTENTS

Vol III No 089 *8 May 86*

SOVIET UNION

Third Person Dies From Disaster; Others Treated *[TANJUG]* ..... L 1
Council of Ministers Reports on Work at Chernobyl *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 May]* ..... L 1
TASS Details Actions ..... L 1
Kiev Hosts Scientific-Economic Conference *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 6 May]* ..... L 2
IAEA Director General Blix Meets Officials ..... L 2
Kiev Party Chief, Evacuees Interviewed *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 May]* ..... L 2
More on Settling of Evacuees *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 May]* ..... L 4
Officials on Pripet Evacuees ..... L 5
PRAVDA Cites Academician Velikhov on Accident *[8 May]* ..... L 6
Life Reported 'Normal' in Ukraine Areas ..... L 8
Kiev Water Said 'Pure' ..... L 8
Physicians on Kiev Radiation ..... L 8
Foreign Students: Life 'Normal' ..... L 9
Tourists on 'Contemptible' Propaganda *[Nazarov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 May]* ..... L 9
Journal on Plant Problems, Poor Work *[AFP]* ..... L 10
Vilnius Reports No Danger From Radioactivity ..... L 10
Comment on Western Reaction to Chernobyl Information ..... L 10
Inadequate Information Discounted *[Grigoryev in PRAVDA 7 May]* ..... L 10
'Propaganda' Approaching 'Absurdity' *[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 30 Apr]* ..... L 11
Donald Regan Criticized for Remarks *[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 7 May]* ..... L 11
U.S. 'Fabrications' Said 'Nasty' *[IZVESTIYA 7 May]* ..... L 11
U.S. 'Inventions' Reach 'New Apogee' ..... L 12
West Covering Up N-Weapons Issue *[Kolesnichenko]* ..... L 12
Kiev Radio Attacks West's Reports ..... L 13
Poland's Urban Condemns 'Inventions' ..... L 13
French Reaction Assessed ..... L 14

EASTERN EUROPE

ALBANIA

'Absence of Information' From USSR Noted ..... M 1

BULGARIA

Fatherland Front Official Comments on Accident ..... M 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Protests Lack of Information ..... M 1
Health Official Assures No Danger From Radiation ..... M 2
Hygienist Speaks on Increased Radiation Levels ..... M 2

GDR

Safety Office Reports No Radioactivity Danger ..... M 2
Chernobyl Rumors Used To Mask Real Threat ..... M 3

HUNGARY

Radioactive Levels Down; Food Warnings in Effect ..... M 3
Radioactivity Remains Low; Food, Milk Safe ..... M 3

'More Than Enough' Iodine Tablets, Yet No Need ..... M 4

POLAND

Commission Reports Latest Radiological Readings ..... M 4
Messner Refutes Rumors About Radioactivity ..... M 4
Messner Attends Commission Meeting on Chernobyl ..... M 5
Urban Criticizes Western Reporting of Radiation ..... M 5
Urban: EEC Ban on Polish Food Imports Political ..... M 6
Urban Announces Travel Constraint on U.S. Diplomats ..... M 6
IAEA Approves Polish 'Prophylactic Measures' *[Vienna NEUE AZ 7 May]* ..... M 7
Warsaw Water Said Safe; Hoarding Discouraged ..... M 7
IAEA Publishes Polish Radiation Levels ..... M 7

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG on Tokyo Declaration, Terrorism, Chernobyl ..... M 7
Radiation Levels in Vojvodina Stabilize ..... M 8
High Radiation Levels Found in Kragujevac Milk ..... M 8
Reduced Radiation Permits Resumed Sowing in Bosnia ..... M 8
Radioactivity 'Continues To Fall' in Serbia ..... M 8
Lower Radiation Recorded in Macedonian Areas ..... M 8
Radiation 'Bounced Off' Mountains, Bypassed Adriatic ..... M 8
Radiation Decreasing 'Throughout the Country' ..... M 9
Levels Continue To Fall in Slovenia ..... M 9
LCY Presidium's Vidic on Chernobyl Accident *[POLITIKA 5 May]* ..... M 9
'Belated' Information Causes 'Mistrust' in Poland *[BORBA 6 May]* ..... M 10
POLITIKA Discusses 'Lessons of Chernobyl' *[4 May]* ..... M 10
Nuclear Power Plant Not Mentioned in Croatian Plan ..... M 11
Further on Station Postponement ..... M 11

WESTERN EUROPE

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Failure To Agree on Ban of E. European Food Imports *[AFP]* ..... N 1

AUSTRIA

Gratz on Possible Damages Demands to USSR ..... N 1

DENMARK

Parliament Seeks Closing of Swedish Nuclear Center *[AFP]* ..... N 2
Editorials on Lack of Information From USSR ..... N 2
Gorbachev 'Squandered' Prestige Abroad *[AKTUELT 2 May]* ..... N 2
Secrecy Over Incident Castigated *[AKTUELT 30 Apr]* ..... N 2
WHO Urges Coordinated Response to Nuclear Accidents *[AFP]* ..... N 3

FINLAND

Radiation Levels Continue To Slowly Decline ..... N 3
Experts Evaluate Long-Term Radiation Effects *[AFP]* ..... N 3
Radiation 'Up to Five Times' Higher Than Normal *[AFP]* ..... N 3

FRANCE

Radiation Expert To Arrive at Moscow Embassy ..... N 4
French 'Antiradiation Paint' Sent to USSR ..... N 4
Setback to Gorbachev 'Openness' Campaign Seen *[LE MONDE 2 May]* ..... N 4

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Interior Minister Evaluates FRG Response ..... N 4
USSR Spokesman Zagladin Says 'Still Worrying' *[AFP]* ..... N 5

IBERIAN PENINSULA

Newspapers Carry Wide-Ranging Editorial Comment ..... N 5

ITALY

Craxi Received Gorbachev Message on Incident ..... N 6
Radioactive 'Cloud' Expected To Leave Late 7 May ..... N 6

SPAIN

Madrid Reports Radiation Levels in Catalonia ..... N 6

SWEDEN

Energy Minister, USSR Envoy Cited on Chernobyl *[SVENSKA DAGBLADET 2 May]* ..... N 7
Concern Expressed Over 2d Chernobyl AES Reactor ..... N 7
Editorial on Uncertainty, Danger of Nuclear Power *[DAGENS NYHETER 2 May]* ..... N 8

TURKEY

Atomic Agency Says No Danger of Radioactivity ..... N 8

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

BAKHTAR Criticizes Western 'Hullaballoo' ..... O 1

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Experts Stress Security in Plants ..... O 1
Passengers Tested for Radioactivity on Arrival *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 7 May]* ..... O 1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

XINHUA Roundup on Chernobyl Incident ..... O 1

COSTA RICA

USSR's Ryuytel on 'Exaggerated' Reports ..... O 2

EGYPT

Country Reportedly Free of Radiation Contamination ..... O 2

HONG KONG

Slight Increase in Radiation Levels Detected ..... O 2

ISRAEL

Health Ministry Withholds Radiation Statistics ..... O 3

JAPAN

Prefectures Report 'Unharmful' Radiation in Food ..... O 3

LEBANON

Health Officials Say No Radiation Contamination *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... O 4

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Condolence Sent to USSR on Chernobyl Accident ..... O 4

PAKISTAN

Editorial Views Lessons Involved in Nuclear Energy *[DAWN 1 May]* ..... O 4

PHILIPPINES

Chernobyl Radioactive Fallout Reaches Nation *[AFP]* ..... O 4

QATAR

Official Says Nation 'Not Affected by Radiation' *[WAKH]* ..... O 5

SAUDI ARABIA

Incident Said To Pose No Danger to Kingdom ..... O 5

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GUARDIAN Criticizes USSR on Lack of Information ..... O 5

Third Person Dies From Disaster; Others Treated

LD081020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TANJUG) — Another Soviet citizen, a victim of radioactivity released after the disaster in Chernobyl, died in a Kiev hospital this morning. According to official sources, this is the third victim of the Chernobyl disaster.

All the others affected by radiation, about 200 of them, have been transferred to Moscow hospitals. According to official reports issued today, bone marrow transplant operations were carried out on six patients yesterday. They were said to be among the most seriously affected. Bone marrow was donated by the patients' parents.

Council of Ministers Reports on Work at Chernobyl

PM081020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 86 Second Edition p 3

["From the USSR Council of Ministers" — *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA* headline]

[Text] Work to eliminate the consequences of the accident has continued at the Chernobyl AES over the last 24 hours. As a result of the measures that are being taken the radiation situation is continuing to improve. Work to decontaminate the terrain in the region of the AES, where the radiation level has fallen substantially, is beginning [razvertyvayetsya]. The banking up of river banks is being completed with a view to preventing radioactive substances from being washed into the Pripyat River.

The radiation level of the territory beyond the zone directly adjoining the station is somewhat higher than the natural background level, but it does not pose a danger to people's health.

TASS Details Actions

LD071937 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kiev, 7 May (TASS) — Special correspondents Vladimir Itkin and Lev Chernenko report from the area of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

At present a veritable battle between humans and the elements [stikhiya] is in progress in the area of the AES. The battle is one of a systematic nature, backed up by the calculations of the scientists and specialists, and made incarnate in human courage.

Having read dozens of so-called "reports" by the Western mass media, in which the disaster which occurred at Chernobyl was transformed from a human tragedy into a problem of political blackmail against the USSR, a desire arose to say, speaking from the very site, near Kiev: "Stop! Let's get to the bottom of this!"

From the moment of the breakdown, hundreds of people fought the fire courageously and selflessly, with all their strength. Getting stuck in the molten bitumen, their faces black with ash, they saved their comrades, and they saved the station. Neither these people, nor the most senior Soviet scientists, who arrived a few hours later with members of the government commission, could then know what the causes of the breakdown were, nor what its consequences were. Time was needed to investigate what had happened.

Several hours later, the situation at the station was already being monitored. But it was still early, and simply impossible to speak of the extent of the accident.

During the very first minutes of the accident, Vladimir Voloshko, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pripyat Soviet of People's Deputies, was by the fourth block. He has worked at the station for a long time. He is described as a good, knowledgeable specialist. It was he who took charge of the local operational headquarters set up in the atomic specialists' town.

Having learned that the London *DAILY MIRROR* reported that 2,000 people had supposedly perished at the station, Voloshko said indignantly: It's a lie. It was, after all, the night shift and the time for the planned shutdown of the block. As at all power stations throughout the world, at this time the shifts involve fewer people, especially at night. I will say something else. At the moment of the accident, each of those who were at the station were worth a hundred men. Only now can it be realized, and then not fully, what these people did. They are heroes. I am not afraid of high-flown words. They suffered most of all. Many of these people are now in the country's best special clinics, and the best doctors are struggling for their health. I should bow low to them — Soviet, American, or Japanese physicians — if they do everything possible and impossible to save my comrades.

Gennadiy Karyaka, deputy secretary of the party committee at the station, is still at his post. The watch continues on the first, second, and third blocks. We know, says Karyaka, that those in the West who wish us no good are claiming that radioactivity here is continuing to increase. That is also a fabrication. The reactor was shut down as soon as accident protection [avariynaya zashchita] came into effect, at minimum capacity level. Many other technical questions are now being dealt with to remove the consequences of the accident, but there is no chain reaction.

The Ukrainian health minister, Anatoliy Romanenko, who appeared on television, told the inhabitants of the oblast about the operative radiation situation, and said there was no direct threat to the health of people living in Kiev and Kiev Oblast. The meteorological conditions that developed initially after the accident at Chernobyl excluded any spread of radioactive substances toward the city. The works that are in progress at the station have made it possible to reduce considerably the amounts of such substances entering the external environment. In the last few days, however, with a change in the direction and strength of the wind, some increase in the level of the radioactive background has been observed in the city and in some rayons of the oblast. This level of radiation is not dangerous to health and is no obstacle to normal working activities.

The radiation situation which has arisen in Kiev at the moment does not require the application by the population of medical prophylactic measures. Furthermore, the unsupervised taking of various medicines, so-called "self-treatment," may be detrimen-

tal to health. The republican Ministry of Health is keeping all questions linked with the influence of the external environment upon the health of the population under its unwavering supervision.

Some of the city's hospitals for infectious diseases have indeed reported to us some instances related to the events at Chernobyl. Life is life, and there are always panic-mongers. Heeding ill-considered advice, some people have taken medicines which supposedly give protection against radiation. They had the opposite effect — the result was poisoning. Now they are being treated for this.

These days we are, as they say, in the thick of things in the Chernobyl area, we can see what titanic work is being done by the party and local-government organs of the republic, to ensure work and a normal life for the evacuated families. The evacuees are given the best of everything; the best rooms in the houses are allocated the visitors. The children who have arrived all go to school in the first shift, while the local children attend the second....

No one is concealing anything about the misfortune in Chernobyl. What has occurred convinces one yet again that atomic power, even when used for peaceful purposes, requires great caution. And if it is included in bombs and in missiles aimed at the annihilation of people then this is human madness! That is what is being said now by people at many rallies and meetings being held here near Kiev.

Normal and peaceful life is going on in the capital of the Ukraine and in adjacent rayons. All enterprises are at work. Of course, there is also disquiet, especially among parents with regard to their children. The summer holidays are approaching. Lines for tickets have appeared at railway and Aeroflot ticket offices. Dozens of additional long-distance trains, suburban electric trains, diesel trains, and flights by Aeroflot which were not in the plan are now being allocated. All the children from the evacuated rayons will be the first to be sent to pioneer camps, to sanatoria, and rest homes.

Kiev Hosts Scientific-Economic Conference

PM061113 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 May 86 p 3

[Dispatch by correspondent S. Luzgan: "The Achievements of Science Must Be Put Into Production"]

[Text] Kiev, 5 May — The all-union conference of the scientific-economic society began work here today. Its participants, who have come to the Ukrainian capital from all corners of the country, will discuss topical economic problems of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress into production.

The venue for the conference of the USSR scientific-economic society — that comparatively young public body — was not chosen by chance. The Ukraine's scientific-economic society, which numbers over 3,000 primary organizations and unites 125,000 full members, is performing a large amount of purposeful work to accelerate the transfer of the republic's economy to the path of intensive development. The activity of 400 scientific sections and over 1,800 public creative associations is subordinated to this aim. The conference's participants will visit industrial enterprises and the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It conference will last 3 days.

IAEA Director General Blix Meets Officials

LD071859 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Announcer-read report on Hans Blix, director general of the IAEA, visit to Moscow 6-7 May — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 6th and 7 May, Hans Blix, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government, had conversations with Comrade Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; Comrade Vorobyev, first deputy USSR minister of health; Comrade Sedunov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control; and Comrade Semenov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. Comrade Konstantinov, USSR deputy director general of the IAEA, and Rosen, United States director of the Nuclear Safety Department of the IAEA, took part in the talks together with Blix.

Kiev Party Chief, Evacuees Interviewed

PM071554 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS correspondents Vladimir Zhukovskiy, Vladimir Itkin, and Lev Chernenko "Special Report for *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*": "The Alarms and Hopes of Chernobyl"]

[Text] For 96-year-old Ganna Mikhaylovna Naumenko, evacuation is a difficult word. Difficult to pronounce, and hard to understand. When she left her old home in 1941, "the fanatical fascists were on the rampage," and now that "life is so good," now that spring is in full swing in the little garden by the house and the lilac and chestnuts are in flower, now that it is time to sow the "spuds," she is leaving her home once again. Now they are asking her to leave, hurrying her, and Grandma Ganna does not understand why it is so necessary or that there has been trouble nearby.

We met the elderly kolkhoz member in Zagaltsy village, one of the 16 villages in Borodyanskiy Rayon which is now taking in the evacuees from Chernobyl. She was being given shelter in a bright little house by 83-year-old Mariya Lukinichna Pavlichenko.

As is the way with old people, they sit on the bench by the house, and the mistress says, more for the benefit of her new acquaintance than for us:

"I've got everything: milk, lard, bread, what we old ones need. We'll get by. And over there, everything will be fine."

At the village soviet, we struck up a conversation with a tall guy and a young, fair-haired woman. She held a child in her arms. They were Mr and Mrs Voronov, Aleksandr and Yekaterina, and their 12-year-old son Artur.

"We were on leave when the accident happened at the AES. When we heard about it we went straight home. But by then they were not letting people into our apartment block in the power workers' settlement. We only had what we stood up in. We came here, to Zagaltsy. They settled us with good people; they fed us. At the village soviet they told us that Artur can have a place in the creche. I am a driver, today I drove my car here from Chernobyl. All the machinery has undergone decontamination and will work here."

"As soon as we settle the child in the creche, I'll go to work too," Yekaterina joins in. "Medical personnel are particularly needed here now, and I'm a nurse."

There were many such meetings. Tamara Nikolayevna Ugvinenko, secretary of Borodnyanskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom, is lifting the telephone handset practically every minute. She says:

"The joiner Romaryuk just called. He is offended because they haven't placed anyone with him yet, although he has a big family of his own. We have already placed 6,200 people. These are the tactics we have worked out: One rayon's kolkhoz takes the workers from a kolkhoz in Chernobyl Rayon, construction workers take construction workers, and so forth. They will have to live and work together for some time [kakoye-to vremya]."

Petr Ivanovich Moskalenko, chairman of Borodyanskiy Rayispolkom, told us that the need for kindergartens and creches is now fully satisfied and the schools and medical institutions are working almost to full capacity. The transport workers have particular worries at present. There is a constant stream of buses full of people along the roads of Borodyanskiy, Ivankovskiy, Makarovskiy, and Polesskiy Rayons. The vehicles have license plates from Kiev, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Cherkassy, and Zaporozhye Oblasts. State Motor Vehicles Inspectorate workers are carrying out an efficient labor vigil in the prevailing situation.

Radiation supervisors [dozimetristy] stand together with the transport workers at the "key" intersections. The line of vehicles includes many livestock trucks. Cattle and horses are being shipped out of the accident region. Domestic animals have not been forgotten. The summer sheep pens have already been erected on the farms which are receiving livestock. The evacuated stockmen are taking their own animals to look after. Milkmaid Anna Panteyenko, a mother of five, has come to the livestock unit.

"It's okay, we'll get by," she says. "My eldest son has come back from the army, the youngest is in the first grade at school. I'm not the only one in trouble now. Trouble brings people together."

The rayon radio regularly transmits information on the current evacuation and radiation situation, the course of field work, and the milk yields. We did not see a single case of panic or of people refusing to tackle the task entrusted to them.

There are many people in the streets of the villages and settlements now. People are saying gratefully that everything necessary has been brought into the stores. The grain growers are thinking about the next harvest: Spring is a time of special concern for farmers. Everyone who was within a 30-km zone around the AES has undergone special health treatment [sanitarnaya obrabotka]. As official medical figues show, there is no danger to health for the vast majority of evacuees.

All the same, the situation is still alarming, but there is no reason for unjustified skepticism. The essential emergency shifts are working at the AES, in the zone of the damage and at units 1, 2, and 3, which have been halted. Intensive work is under way to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

The evacuated party raykoms and soviet ispolkoms are constantly receiving inquiries from workers at the station as to when and where they can go to work. The situation is complicated by the fact that the day before the accident was a day off, followed by another 4 nonworking days. Many people, including station employees, went off on vacation. Realizing that being in the accident zone is not safe, the AES workers, first and foremost Communists, are insisting that they be used in the work now taking place, citing their experience and professionalism.

TASS correspondents talked with Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

"The oblast party organization is now resolving three tasks," he said. "First, we are doing everything possible to ensure the successful work of the government commission for the elimination of the consequences of the accident and carrying out the evacuation of the population from the danger zones. I can say that the whole republic and the whole country are taking part in this very complex operation. Second, uncontrolled processes cannot be allowed to occur here. It would be wrong to say that everything is already fine. So from the very first hours of the misfortune which befell us, the party obkom and raykoms and primary party organizations took the entire situation in the oblast under their control.

"The level of cadres' responsibility can be judged from how problems are being resolved, including economic problems. And that is our third urgent task. We must do everything to ensure that the oblast's national economy functions steadily and that working people in the Ukrainian capital experience no interruptions in supplies of produce, especially agricultural produce. Here unremitting attention is being devoted to completing the sowing and cultivation of the sown areas."

The obkom first secretary reported that four rayons have received evacuees from the danger zone. Their population, he noted, regards what happened as their own personal misfortune. Of course, there are difficulties. Even war veterans do not remember such a mass resettlement of people in an exceptionally short space of time. For instance, the evacuation of the nuclear power workers' settlement took place in 2 hours 45 minutes. A total of 1,100 buses were brought in, with a vehicle standing at practically every doorway. The convoy stretched for nearly 20 km. There were some hitches [neuvyazki], mainly of a departmental

nature, in providing the evacuees with essential goods, especially clothing and footwear.

The evacuation of the rural population was more complex: After all, it was necessary to remove a large mass of villagers together with tools and livestock. Many peasants did not want to leave their homes, but you could not risk people or their health so in a number of cases they had to be persuaded.

Trouble invariably arouses fellow feeling and human participation. We have seen this for ourselves. Many families, after receiving people from the nuclear workers' settlement, immediately asked the party raykoms and rayispolkoms to send them another one or two families. Schoolteachers have many worries now. In Polesskiy Rayon, for instance, about one-half of the children resettled here came to the first lesson. Today there is 100-percent attendance in the schools. The kindergartens and creches are functioning.

A special word about the medics. Together with other specialists, they have to monitor everything: the state of the crops, the soil, the water, the air.

Nothing is now being brought into the stores without being checked, and vegetables delivered to the cities are being checked twice: in the fields and on the store counters. All the roads in the oblast are constantly being washed. Hundreds of special vehicles have been assigned for this. During these days drivers and trade and consumer services workers are doing tremendous work.

...Kiev. Its gardens and parks are all decked in white blossom. The Ukrainian capital is living a tranquil, confident, full life. All the enterprises are working. The Kreshchatik [Kiev's main street] is full of people. In the evenings, as always, its theaters and concert halls are full. The people of Kiev greeted enthusiastically their favorites, the Dinamo footballers, winners of the European Cupwinner's Cup.

More on Settling of Evacuees

PM071051 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 p 4

[Report by "our special correspondents" N. Dolgopolov and P. Polozhevets: "Countering Misfortune" — first paragraph is *KOSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* introduction]

[Text] Kiev Oblast — What is the situation at the Chernobyl AES right now, today? Without repeating what is already known, we asked Gennadiy Alekseyevich Korkyak, deputy secretary of the AES party committee, to describe it:

"Shifts are operating at the station. A 24-hour watch is being kept there. They are shutting down the first, second, and third units and are monitoring equipment and ensuring constant radiation control. Their workers' duty is being fulfilled sacredly. Even when the radiation situation was still causing serious alarm, they worked to the utmost as long as the radiation dose overloads permitted. In addition, work has been launched in this region to erect walls along the shores of the Pripyat River. This is being done to prevent its possible pollution."

"Gennadiy Alekseyevich, how did the evacuation of Pripyat City proceed?"

"In an organized manner. Some 1,100 buses were sent to the settlement — to virtually every doorway. The inhabitants were taken immediately to Polesskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons, Kiev Oblast."

And we visited Borodyanskiy Rayon, which took in over 6,000 evacuees from the Chernobyl villages. They were evacuees. The reader should not be excessively optimistic or sunny. The level of radiation is dropping but the situation in the region of the AES remains complex. And no one intends to risk the health of the inhabitants of nearby population centers. They have been removed outside an 80-kilometer zone around the area of the accident.

For instance, the Chernobyl "Komsomolets Polesya" Sovkhoz has moved to the "Zarya" Kolkhoz, Borodyanskiy Rayon. Boris Mironovich Skorik, secretary of the sovkhoz party organization, has dozens of things to do so our talk with him was brief and terse:

"They prepared well to receive us and billeted about 1,000 people in 60-90 minutes. Even the local schoolchildren and Komsomol members helped us fill in the documents (there were not many of them). Formalities were reduced to the minimum. We were examined immediately by several groups of doctors. Trade made an effort: The store had milk, soured cream, sausages, canned goods, and, naturally, necessities. So we did not stand idle for long and are rapidly returning to our normal working rhythm."

Sovkhoz Director Valentin Nikolayevich Bezik is up to his neck in work. The disaster obliged them to evacuate livestock and to drive the sovkhoz tractors and trucks to another rayon, dozens of kilometers away. Some people were confused, but all the villagers were morally prepared for a decisive and so essential evacuation.

But the second day at their new site began as usual — with a meeting about the plan. The leaders of the evacuated stockraising units reported that the first tone of dairy produce has been dispatched. A quality control was carried out twice: on dispatch and at reception at the dairy plant. In the evening the director together with the party organizer met for the milking to listen to people, to see yet again how they had settled and whether they had everything they needed. But the party organizer and director lingered with us on the "5-kopec piece" — that is what the Chernobyl people have dubbed the area in front of the old kindergarten. The local children were recently moved to a new kindergarten. The building was standing empty and has been offered as an office for the evacuated sovkhoz. We met with the young machine operators and listened in on the conversation they struck up.

"They are my hope and my bulwark," the director introduced the boys with a smile. "This is Nikolay Gunich. He used to work as a welder, a master of the kind you go looking for. Here he has been assigned to the tractor station."

"They may have assigned him, but I want to take him for myself, for the stockraising unit," Aleksandr Ignatyevich Chernyak broke into the conversation. And, seeing that Nikolay was in no particular hurry to reply, he added for the sake of conviction: "I have also temporarily changed my profession. But what can you do? I was a machine operator — I have become a stockraisers team leader. And Sasha Voronov will also have to come to work with me."

All the sovkhoz livestock were sent to the summer camps. Only the pedigree herd and calves remained on the unit. It was for here that the busy Chernyak was selecting a team. But things were far calmer for the summer camps. The new domain of the fourth Kopachevskiy stockraising unit is here. At home the unit was always among the frontrunners and worked under the collective contract, and in Zagaltsy village it has decided not to surrender its positions.

The teachers of the Zagaltsy school have assumed the care of the children. On the second day all the evacuated children were at their desks. It is easy and pleasant to report this. But truth to tell, how much energy and effort were required of Tatyana Ivanovna Cheshko, director of the local school, and her colleagues to ensure that the children could study normally. The school textbooks were there at the school but there was a shortage of exercise books, pencils, and pens — of course, in the haste of the enforced round-up they did not have time for that. The children from Zagaltsy came to the rescue: They shared everything necessary with the arrivals.

The school director and, we must admit, we ourselves were amazed at the following incident. A few days later an impressive delegation was knocking on Tayana Ivanovna's office door after classes. The Chernobyl schoolchildren asked to be taken on at the labor and leisure camp. They had learned from their contemporaries that the latter had for the first time set about growing vegetables on 20 hectares. The Chernobyl children know their aid will be useful to their hosts. In addition to everthing else the director is also a rural soviet deputy. She placed the arrivals, organized catering, helped equip additional rooms in the kindergarten. Two days without sleep — how did she survive? At the lessons she would joke. The children from Chernobyl had very sad faces. She wanted to dispel their grave thoughts and divert them. She encouraged them, played with them, driving her incipient tiredness away from her. Nonetheless she did not hold out. During the lesson with the eighth graders she was checking their homework and... fell asleep. She was awoken by the bell — the children had not stirred until then. Yes, our people always respond to kindness with kindness.

As we left Zagaltsy we took a look at the mail. We ran into the republic's deputy minister of communications. "We have tried to ensure that there are no hitches over mail delivery," Deputy Minister Vasiliy Fedoseyevich Boyarchuk explained. "At their new location people are being served by their old mailmen, who have been transferred with their communications sections. They have already learned and recorded who is living where and had time to distribute pensions."

There was an announcement hanging up here. The Komsomol raykom was suggesting that parents from Chernobylskiy Rayon send their children to the "Artek" and "Molodaya Gvardiya" pioneer camps for the summer. Yes, to the renowned "Artek."

The telephone is ringing all day long for Tamara Nikolayevna Ugnivenko, secretary of the Borodyanskiy Ukrainian Communist Party Raykom. But this was the only telephone call of its kind. At the other end of the line an emotional woman's voice was asking: "Where are your children?" Tamara Nikolayevna did not understand immediately what she was talking about. And then the woman exploded: "Ah, you have nothing to say! That means a white Volga has drawn up at your house and taken your sons to the Crimea. But ours are here, living in cramped conditions....Ugnivenko went pale. She ran her pencil nervously down a sheet of paper. But she did not betray her hurt and her voice sounded mild and calm: "My son has graduated from military academy, and he is now serving on the border in Chita Oblast. My daughter is with me. Every evening she is home at 2130 hours here in Borodyanka. You can come and see." And Tamara Nikolayevna dictated the address. There was silence from the receiver. Then a quiet voice: "I'm sorry..."

Let's write once again that cases of panic are rare, almost unique. The disaster is being endured with dignity. Everything is being done to ease its consequences. We admit that hitches and blunders are occuring. Enormous efforts are being made to avoid and eliminate them....

And at the Borodyanskiy Party Raykom a telegram lies on Tamara Nikolayevna Ugnivenko's desk: "I am an experienced foreman radiation supervisor. I have worked on atomic reactors for 30 years. I ask permission to take part in eliminating the emergency. I agree to work at any post." And the signature: Mikhail Petrovich Tsvetayev. This telegram is not the first.

Officials on Pripet Evacuees

LD071102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] After the accident at Chernobyl AES the population of the adjacent town of Pripet and surrounding villages was evacuated to other rayons of Kiev Oblast. Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports. Here is the recording:

[Begin recording] [Sokolov] Borodyanskiy Rayon, approximately 100 kms from the AES, has taken more than 6,000 evacuees from there. Petr Ivanovich Moskalenko, chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee, says:

[Moskalenko] The spiritual qualities of our people were shown clearly in this situation. You know, when the evacuation from the zone of the Chernobyl AES began, an appeal was broadcast to the rayon's population to take in the new arrivals, and there were immediate and warm responses to this appeal everywhere. Every family, every kolkhoz household expressed its readiness to accommodate the new arrivals.

[Sokolov] The picture is the same in the village of Zagaltsiy where Vladimir Vasilyevich Golubnichenko, chairman of the village soviet, (stated):

[Golubnichenko] In our village soviet there are 1,441 households, and they took in 1,085 people, one family to every household [figures as heard]. While the people were arriving, there were people standing on the roads and telling them: Come and stay with me.

[Sokolov] There is, of course, particular concern about children, pregnant women, sick people, and old people. The medical brigade is examining everyone carefully and providing the necessary aid. Here is a curious detail. The canteen of the local Zarya kolkhoz immediately prepared lunch for the new arrivals, but no one came. Would any family really allow its involuntary guests to go unfed? The Lutsenko family was received cordially in the home of the tractor driver Filonenko as Irina, one of the three sisters in that family, says:

[Lutsenko] We ourselves were near the Chernobyl AES.

[Sokolov] Where did you work there?

[Lutsenko] At the radio works [word indistinct]. I worked as a punch operator.

[Sokolov] How do you like it here in the village?

[Lutsenko] Well, I have very good hosts, of course.

[Sokolov] How many are in your family?

[Lutsenko] Three children and our mother. My little sister has arrived here now, after the accident. She arrived on Monday evening [5 May], and our mother was evacuated during the night. She started going to school today. [sentence as received] As soon as she arrived they gave her books; they gave her a diary; they gave her everything.

[Somolov] Incidentally, there is sufficient work for everyone. For it is not only people who have arrived. At Zagaltsyy they have also taken in from one village a dairy farm with its milkmaids, cows, and all the equipment. The chairman of the Rayon Executive Committee says in conclusion:
[Moskalenko] In our rayon everything necessary was deployed rapidly for the feeding and for the medical, commercial, and domestic service of the new arrivals. Children went to the school on the following day. The little children are being accommodated as necessary in kindergartens and nurseries. Adults, in their turn, immediately started work on many farms. In general, as you can see, life is proceeding normally. [end recording]

PRAVDA Cites Academician Velikhov on Accident

PM081053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86
First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents V. Gubarev and M. Odinets report: "City, Sea, and Reactor; Our Special Correspondents Report From the Region of the Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] The hydrofoil is proceeding northward on the unusually empty Kiev Reservoir [Kiyevskoye More].

"It's as though we were travelling to the center of Halley's Comet," Captain Viktor Golovkop smiled, referring to the name of our diesel ship — the *Vega*.

In a few minutes we should see the blocks of the Chernobyl AES, but meanwhile the diesel ship is slowing down, the engines die, and Vasiliy Galka takes another water sample.

On the shore to the left a bright spot appears — a helicopter. It overtakes us, veers slightly to the right, and begins to descend. Now it is there, above the reactor. And another portion of sand, clay, lead, and boron will be thrown into its maw in order to make people even safer against its radioactive nucleus. No, unfortunately the struggle against it has not ended, but it is being continued and thousands of people are waging it even more fiercely than the day before.

Today our path to Chernobyl began at the Kiev river port. This route to the AES was not chosen by chance. Dozens of diesel ships up and down the Dnepr are now setting off on passenger trips from Kiev river port. About 40 high-speed ships of the "Raketa" type alone are docking and casting off. Passengers travelling to Cherkassy, Chernigov, and Kanev are constantly being summoned over the radio. At the landing platform the fine three-decked *Viktor Glushkov* shines white in the sun after completing a cruise alonng the mighty, ancient river with 330 foreign tourists. The diesel ships *Vutevich*, *Dobrolyubov*, and *XXV Sezd KPS* are also sailing. Yet another ship of the GDR arrived recently and by fall the diesel ship *General Batunin* will join the ranks of the tourist ships.

Our diesel ship *Vega* has a special function. We are bound for the Kiev reservoir to take samples of water at the mouths of the Rivers Irpen, Teterev, and Pripyat. Foaming waves rise behind the stern and the ship rapidly mounts the current, leaving behind to the right and left along the banks of the river the white stone bulk of the residential areas of Obolon and Troyeshchina. Here is the Kiev GES Dam. The ascent through the lock takes a little more than 10 minutes and the diesel ship emerges onto the expanses of the Kiev Reservoir.

The manmade sea occupies an area in excess of 920 square kilometers and countains 3.7 cubic kilometers of water. How nas it been affected by the accident at the Chernobyl AES? Can Kiev's inhabitants use the reservoir water or has it been polluted by radiation? To answer these questions water samples are needed, and they are taken by public health doctor V. Galka at varius places in the Kiev Sea. These samples will then be carefully studied at laboratories of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Nuclear Research Institute's public health and epidemiological station. A. Koval, chief public health doctor for the Dnepr basin, who has not spent a night at home for the past week, says that initially there were naturally some fears but the samples are invariably showing that the state of the water is normal.

V. Golovko, the captain of our Raketa, who has been sailing the Dnepr for nearly one-third of a century now, stops the ship at the mouth of the Teterev. From here it is not far at all to Chernobyl. While the samples are being taken we talk with Nikolay Maksimovich Zubets, the chief of the Strakholesye Village landing pier, a war and labor veteran, who describes how the workers

from the village, situated next to the 30-kilometer zone, are carrying out spring field work. Two Chernobylskiy Rayon farms nearby — the Lenin and Michurin farms — have been screened and are going about their normal business.

"There is a calm, businesslike atmopshere in the teams," war and labor veteran I. Lizogub says. "We are greeting Victory Day as befits war veterans and their children and grandchildren."

This atmosphere exists not only in Strakholesye, Gornostaypol, and Dityatki, where the above-mentioned farms are situated. G.I. Revenko, first secretary of the party obkom, whom we met yesterday, said that the production collectives in the rayons next to Chernobylskiy Rayon — Polesskiy and Ivankovskiy Rayons — have never worked in such an organized manner. Throughout the oblast as a whole the spring crops have been sown to a higher standard than last year, over 650,000 hectares. That is 100,000 hectares more than in the spring of last year. Potato planting has been completed everywhere. Corn has been sown to nearly 150,000 hectares, which is 40,000 hectares more than last year.

The closer we came to Chernobyl, the fewer people we saw. This was the zone from which the entire population has been evacuated. The Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia published last year has this to say about Chernobyl, whose name, because of the accident at the AES, is now being repeated in many languages of the world: "Chernobyl — city in Kiev Oblast, rayon center on the River Pripyat (a tributary of the Dnepr) where the river Uzh flows into it, 18 kilometers from the Yanov railroad station. A river port... The city has the Dnepr River steamship company repair base, pig iron, cheese, and mixed feed factories; a section of the Kiev artistic production association; a rayon committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture; a rayselkhozkhimiya [association]; an industrial combine and a consumer services combine, medical and agricultural vocational and technical colleges; four general education schools and a musical school; a hospital, a polyclinic, culture center, movie theater, and library."

At first the little town on the hill drowning in gardens is quiet and deserted. You have a strange feeling when you enter a city and see someone... Suddenly a little dog jumped onto the landing stage. It rushed joyfully toward us, wagging its tail. Its masters had left and it was guarding the house...

A helicopter appears above us. It is rushing to the white blocks of the AES which can be clearly seen from here, from Chernobyl. The helicopter hangs over the establishment where the accident had occurred and a new consignment of sand, clay, lead, and boron flies down to the reactor.

Soon we notice that our first impression of Chernobyl was an erroneous one. We emerge into the next street and were immediately surrounded by trucks. They are on their way to the landing pier, where the river banks are being banked up. Nearby, pontoon specialists are dismantling a 200-meter temporary bridge on which the population had been evacuated the previous day. We struck up a conversation. The pontoon specialists, as is always the case, included people of various nationalities.

"We are people belonging to one family," the Estonian Lembit Kalymegi said. "If the Ukrainian city of Chernobyl has suffered a misfortune we are ready to come to its assistance."

"Soviet people," pontoon specialist Bektor Shubaliyev from the far-off Kirghiz city of Osh, told us, "have the same joys and the same concerns. I know that in my republic my people have tremendous sympathy for the inhabitants of these afflicted places and we are trying to do everything to eliminate the consequences of the accident as rapidly as possible."

"We have a sacred principle — one for all and all for one," Dmitriy Zhuravlev says. "The sacred law of brotherhood. Specialists who have come here from Belorussia are working alongside us. In the town center I have met with people from Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities of our motherland. They all want to help the Ukraine to eliminate as quickly as possible the disaster which has occurred here."

In the center of Chernobyl you can indeed meet with people from the most diverse corners of the country. Trucks from Kiev, Belorussia, Chernigov, and Zhitomir, Cherkassy, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts.

The government commission has taken up residence at the party raykom. On the doors are pinned handwritten notices: "Academy of Sciences," "Ministry of Power and Electrification," "Engineering Section," "USSR Ministry of Health..." This is the headquarters for eliminating the disaster. There is calm and confidence on the faces of the people dressed in protective overalls. A businesslike, tense atmosphere. Each person here has his work sector. This is the center to which all information flows. It is here that decisions are taken and they are fulfilled in a moment. One of the authors was at the front and he attests: "The atmosphere reigning here is reminiscent of the headquarters of an army waging an offensive."

"Unfortunately, as yet we are occupying an echeloned defense," Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov says. "We are endeavoring to anticipate all possible variations. The main task is to make people safe and that is why an evacuation from a 30-kilometer zone has been carried out. And we are mounting an offensive on the reactor, working not only next to it but also under it. Our task is to neutralize it completely, to 'bury' it, as we say. Everything is proceeding in an organized manner and one telephone call is enough for a decision to be made. Previously it took months to reach agreement but now a night is enough to decide virtually any problem. There is not a single person who has refused to work. Everyone is acting selflessly."

Yevgeniy Pavlovich's face is tired. Today he has even forgotten to shave. But he has till managed to carve out a few minutes for us.

"No one has encountered a similar accident," he notes. "And the unusual nature of the situation requires the solution of problems with which neither scientists nor specialists have ever had to deal. The reactor is several thousnd tons. And this gigantic mass is warming up [gretetsya]... In general the accident at the station has taught many leasons, not only to specialists. It is already showing graphically once again how catastrophic nuclear war is.

This accident is a trifling incident by comparison. Over there in the West, particularly in Europe, people are shouting and making a din about Chernobyl, but they themselves are keeping quiet about or are trying to belittle the danger which the Pershings' nuclear charges contain. So it is worthwhile for Western propagandists to consider: Should they gloat over the accident which has occurred or would it be better to prevent a worldwide catastrophe?"

Life Reported 'Normal' in Ukraine Areas

LD071629 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] While the consequences of the accident are being eliminated at the Chernobyl AES, normal life and work is continuing in the surrounding areas outside the danger zone.

Our correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports:

Traffic on the Kiev-Chernobyl highway is at the present time markedly busier than usual. Everything necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident and to give assistance to the population, which has been evacuated from the danger zone to the northern rayons of Kiev Oblast, is moving in a constant stream along the road in the direction of the AES.

Approximately 100 kilometers from Chernobyl, the highway goes through the town of Dymer. A large state farm is situated there, which is also called the Dymer state farm. Here is what its director Nikolay Nikiforovich Tsukan said:

[Begin Tsurkan recording] Spring field work is nearing completion. We are completing the planting of potatoes. This is one of the main crops at our farm. The mass sowing of corn is also under way. We have undertaken a pledge to fully provide our livestock with our own feed this year. Our livestock is fairly impressive; we have 3,500 head of livestock, including about 2,000 cows. As usual, we are carrying out a great deal of construction work at the farm. Two residential houses have been built, and a kindergarten is being expanded. At the end of the year, we will begin constructing a canteen. Altogether, we carry out construction work annually to the value of approximately R1 million. [end recording]

I asked Anatoliy Ivanovich Artimchuk, the secretary of the party committee, whether the accident at the atomic power station had affected Dymer in any way.

[Begin Artimchuk recording] Well, it did affect Dymer. When the alarm was given, our motor vehicles were sent along with people to give practical assistance in evacuating people and the equipment [khozyaystvo]. Over 30 people drove off to give assistance. It must be said that all of them worked conscientiously and well. Now the normal, usual work is under way at our settlement. [end recording]

Kiev Water Said 'Pure'

LD081148 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to latest reports in the Ukraine, work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant are proceeding as scheduled. The damaged reactor remains in a choked state, and there are no more radioactive emissions. The immediate task is to neutralize the reactor completely. The republic's health minister, Anatoliy Romanenko, says all the residents of the regions neighboring on the nuclear power station have been evacuated, and their health is not in danger. The only people hospitalized are the plant's workers who were at the plant at the moment of the accident. Most of them suffered from stress, and are now observed by medical experts.

The radiation situation in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, is safe. Local television announced that the water coming from the city's water supply system is absolutely pure. Boats with tourists — foreign tourists among them — are making trips along the River Dnieper, on which Kiev stands.

Physicians on Kiev Radiation

LD061949 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 6 May, in its "Vremya" newscast, broadcasts a video reportage from Kiev Oblast by Aleksandr Krutov. The reporter begins by pointing out that this morning he travelled through several parts of Kiev Oblast. He notes that "the situation remains complex but the main thing is that it is under strict control. Everywhere there is careful medical observation of the environment. Operational medical services have been set up in all rayons of the oblast, both near to and far from the accident. Thousands of people from the evacuated areas have been accomodated. At present they are organizing jobs, and all the possible conditions are being created for them which are possible to create in such a short time."

The camera cuts to an open-air interview with V.P. Poluneyev, chief doctor at the Vasilkovskky Rayon clinic, who says medical observations of people from the Chernobyl area are being made and that there is no cause for concern at the state of their health. "They feel completely normal," he says, adding that "many of them have already started working here with us for the national economy."

The reportage continues with an open-air interview with G.N. Grinchuk, chief sanitary doctor of Vasilkovskiy Rayon, who says "The sanitary and epidemiology service of the rayon is carrying out round-the-clock checks and constant monitoring of the purity of the air, the soil, food products, water — its drinking quality, and water in open reservoirs — fodder, and machinery. We have not measured an increase in radiation here."

The camera cuts to an indoor interview with an unidentified man. The reporter asks where he is from and how he feels. The man replies, "I am now undergoing analysis. If everything is normal I'll get a temporary job. And when the town reopens I'll go back." A doctor then tells him that his analysis confirms nothing is

wrong. The doctor says, "All the people we have checked are absolutely normal."

The reportage ends with a visit to a pioneer camp where children from the evacuated area will be living, showing that everything is ready for the children to arrive.

Foreign Students: Life 'Normal'

LD071709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Concerning the accident at Chernobyl AES, our correspondent in Kiev, Vladimir Sokolov, reports: In Kiev, as always at this time of year, the city's famous chestnut trees are in blossom, displaying a multitude of white candle-shaped flowers. As always in the mornings, people are hurrying to work, there is a noisy to-ing and fro-ing in the crowded Kreshchatik, the city's principal thoroughfare, there are crowds in the shops and markets, and in the evenings the theaters, concert-halls and parks — the latter particularly splendid-looking and spring-like — are equally crowded.

Naturally, people here are following all the reports from Chernobyl AES with the keenest interest — it is, all the same, about 150 km away. Yesterday they heard and today have been reading accounts of the press conference about the elimination of the accident at the power station.

I have been talking about this with foreign students at the civil aviation engineering institute. Incidentally, there is one of the signs of the times in evidence there — radiation gauges have been set up everywhere to enable everyone to check the radiation level and to see for himself how far the instruments are from danger level and how the levels continue to fall.

I asked the students what they had to say about this:

[Begin recording] I'm Miroslav Dvorak from Czechoslovakia. I'm a second-year student at the engineering faculty. On May 2d and 3d we went on a boat trip down the Dnieper. We sat by a camp-fire in the open air, on the banks of the Dnieper. After that, we strolled around the town, we went to the cinema. Life here is normal. In the capitalist countries they are making propaganda; they, of course, want to use this incident against the socialist countries. They are saying that lives here are endangered, they want to make some kind of very big sensation out of this. I have naturally written to my family that everything here is normal, telling them not to worry. [end recording]

[Sokolov] I then spoke to Samuel Guiara, a student from the Mali republic:

[Begin recording] I can say that life is normal as far as I am concerned. We have not encountered any problems so far. Everything is normal. The accident was not as terrible as is being said in the West, and I am studying normally. We are preparing for our exams.

[Different voice] I'm Yusuf al-Shuf. I'm a student from Syria. I have heard a great deal about how people in other countries are saying Kiev is in a very dangerous predicament. But I want to say life goes on, people are going to work, and we are attending classes as normal. As you heard just now, we are studying for our exams. When I heard for the first time what is being said in other countries...you know, when our parents hear this, they must be so worried about us. That's why I sent off a telegram right away. [end recording]

[Sokolov] And all the foreign students, it seems, are sending letters and telegrams home so that their families do not worry and their fellow-countrymen do not believe the mendacious propaganda being made by those who are indulging in unscrupulous politics out of the accident at Chernobyl AES.

Tourists on 'Contemptible' Propaganda

PM071322 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[A. Nazarov report under the "Rapid Investigation" rubric: "To Revel in Misfortune Is Immoral"

[Text] The Ukraina hotel. There are always many visitors to Moscow from different countries here. There are quite a few of them at present, too, even though the tourist season is by no means at its height yet. An Intourist bus drove up. There was a group from Yugoslavia on board. The members of the group had been visiting Leningrad and Kiev. This was described by a girl wearing a jacket with a blue globe [Intourist symbol] on it. Her name is Barbara Jurman.

"We arrived in Kiev on 30 April and saw a host of interesting things. But the main thing, of course, was the people. The people of Kiev were very sociable and hospitable to us. We had very many pleasant meetings in the Ukrainian capital. Nowhere was there any of the panic that Western publications have been reporting. What happened at the Chernobyl AES was unfortunate. To revel in that misfortune, as they are doing in the West, is immoral."

The Yugoslav tourists went into the Ukraina. They were followed by a well-built dark-haired young man. We introduced ourselves. His name was Sulayman Abu-Diyab from Syria, and he now intends to go to Kiev.

"I have a brother living there and I have long wanted to visit him," Sulayman said. "I telephoned him yesterday. I asked him about the Chernobyl AES. What my brother told me completely contradicts what Western propaganda is shouting about. It is claimed that there is a danger emanating from your country now. This is just another variation on the old theme of the 'Soviet threat.' If you live in one of the world's trouble spots, the Middle East, for example, it is perfectly clear that the threat, the danger — and not ephemeral ones but real ones, reinforced by bombing raids — come from the West, from imperialism. And I am convinced that the fuss about the Chernobyl AES is a clear attempt to divert the world public's attention from the crimes of Washington and its allies."

A Toyota with a foreign number plate stopped in front of the hotel. A woman in dark glasses slammed the door shut and came

up to the hotel entrance. She was Japanese, her name was Tazika. "I sympathize deeply with Soviet people," she said. "In my view there are and can be no other 'assessments' of this event. Am I leaving Moscow? I do not plan to. Why should I?"

The next people I spoke to were part of a team from Poland. They will be installing computers for the USSR Academy of Sciences.

"I am sure that the Soviet Union will quickly cope with this problem," said Stanislaw Bronsztaj. "And in my view what Western propaganda is doing now is contemptible."

"Sympathy and understanding — that is the attitude of all decent people to the events at the Chernobyl AES. And are the reports of the various radio stations really plausible, anyway?" his colleague Jaroslaw Gwiazdowski added.

Journal on Plant Problems, Poor Work

AU031403 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 3 (AFP) — The Chernobyl nuclear power plant where a reactor exploded last weekend had been plagued with labor problems in the construction of buildings for two new reactors, a Ukrainian magazine has reported.

LITERATURNA UKRAYINA said in a critical March 27 article that work crews at the construction side were hampered by low morale, difficult work conditions, botched material delivery schedules and poor material quality.

The problems were manifested in poor work quality, the "errors of which will be felt in the decades to come," the magazine said.

The problems extended into the technical and engineering levels, said the article, where corners were cut to compensate for subquality and quantities of materials.

"In 1985, while 45,500 cubic meters of concrete were ordered, only 42,300 cubic meters were delivered, and of those 6,000 were unusable," the article said. "Likewise with steel, 2,436 tons were not delivered on time the same year. In such conditions, it is difficult to meet unrealistic work quotas."

Instead of profiting from problems encountered in the construction of the four previous reactors, said the article, the same problems were ignored when they resurfaced, the magazine said.

Vilnius Reports No Danger From Radioactivity

LD080919 Vilnius In Lithuanian to North America 0001 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] At a press conference yesterday in Moscow about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, which is situated 130 km from the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, experts explained that radioactive substances reached the atmosphere after the accident. The wind has spread them to neighboring areas. Radioactivity has increased in these areas.

The Lithuanian Meteorological and Environment Directorate, which for 3 deacdes has been constantly observing and registering natural radioactivity, reports that since the accident it has increased in Lithuania, too. This increase is, however, very small, within the limits of the natural background radiation. There is no danger to the health of people or to the environment. This radioactivity is several hundred times smaller than the danger point and substantially smaller than the general radioactivity that was registered up to 1963 when, in accordance with the Moscow treaty, tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere were banned.

Comment on Western Reaction to Chernobyl Information

Inadequate Information Discounted

PM071108 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "With Marked Cards"]

[Text] To listen to certain Western politicians, nothing is of such concern to them now as information. But they themselves quite frequently hide it from the eyes of the public when preparing piratical operations in secret. And even when accidents occur at nuclear power stations they endeavor to prevent "leaks." For example, "on the first day of the accident at Harrisburg (United States) in March 1979," NBC television reporter (J. McLaughlin) has now recalled, "the administration tried to reduce its seriousness to a minimum..." The first days of the accident, so commentators believe, were "characterized by concealment of the facts." And in Britain, with regard to a serious incident which occurred 31 March at a nuclear power station at Dungeness (Kent County), *THE OBSERVER* writes, "The British Central Electricity Generating Board originally preferred to surround it with a veil of silence and only undertook to provide certain information after repeated insistent requests." But it is one thing in your own home, and another, the aforementioned gentlemen believe, to try to play on the question of information for the purpose of the anti-Soviet campaign being fanned in the West in connection with the accident at the Chernobyl AES.

It is well known that the Soviet Union provided the relevant information to the governments of many countries, including the United States. Nevertheless, it is precisely Washington figures who continue more than anyone to complain hypocritically on all propaganda corners that they are being kept in almost total ignorance. To this end use has even been made of the stage at the Tokyo conference of the "seven," where a special statement was adopted. It bears the imprint of American propaganda and demands that its authors be "urgently informed" of what they actually know perfectly well with regard to the events in Chernobyl.

"We do not have adequate information," a White House spokesman complained at a press conference there. "Have the Russians responded by refusing any specific request for information?" one of the journalists asked. "I do not think that we have gone into specific details. We simply asked for general information," the spokesman ducked. "Did they respond by refusing your

request?" the journalist persisted. "I do not think they refused," the spokesman admitted and, without batting an eyelid, at once lied, to put it mildly: "They simply did not provide information." As we see, it is certainly not the truth, the facts, or the actual state of affairs that interest the Western pseudochampions of information. Playing with marked cards, they would like to blacken the Soviet Union as a country which is hiding something and which must not be trusted in matters either big or small. Is it not a fitting venture for misinformers? But they will not get any further with this lie of theirs either.

'Propaganda' Approaching 'Absurdity'

PM071316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 86
Second Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov rejoinder: "Senseless Zeal"]

[Text] The Chernobyl AES accident has naturally attracted attention abroad. The Soviet Union has given information about what happened to the governments of many countries, international organizations, and the public.

Responsible politicians and objective journalists abroad have approached what has happened seriously and without hoopla. Nonetheless, certain circles in the United States as well as in a number of other NATO countries are disseminating conjecture and yarns, and their "commentaries" on the accident are reaching the point of absurdity. They are trying to present the accident as virtually an international crisis. The American press and TV are whipping up a fear campaign. Demands are being voiced for the United States to be granted the right of "immediate inspection and investigation of the circumstances on the spot." For what reason? As is well known, from 1971 through 1984 there were 151 accidents at nuclear stations in 14 countries, and this reaction was never observed in Washington.

The explanation is simple if one reads certain Western press commentaries or ponders certain recent events. By artificially whipping up a fuss they clearly want to divert the world public's attention away from the barbarity and shame of the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. Away from the nuclear explosions in Nevada that are alarming all mankind. Away from the militarist "star wars" program. This, and by no means people's health, is what the organizers of the propaganda shows are concerned about.

Sensible people worldwide realize that an accident has happened from which nobody is safe. Conclusions will be drawn from it to the benefit of the entire world community, which has not yet managed to entirely rule out accidents at nuclear power stations that have already been built. The USSR advocates cooperation among states in this sphere too, believing that nuclear power ought to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Obviously, some people among the proponents of continuing the nuclear arms race in the "NATO sphere" clearly saw a threat to themselves in this. That, clearly, is why they decided to whip up a larger-scale propaganda "smoke screen" in the hope of poisoning the international atmosphere. This zeal, to put it bluntly, is senseless.

Donald Regan Criticized for Remarks

PM071026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 86
First Edition p 5

[T. Vasilyev rejoinder: "At the Level of Neanderthals"]

[Text] The United States is continuing to escalate the anti-Soviet campaign connected with the accident at the Chernobyl AES. What is more, high-ranking White House spokesmen have joined in during the past few days. Thus, appearing on an NBC television program on Sunday, White House Chief of Staff D. Regan evidently decided to break the records for insinuations against the Soviet Union. He repeated the irksome fabrications about the USSR's "reluctance" to provide the "whole world" with detailed information about what had happened, adding that the Soviet Union had supposedly cut itself off from everyone in this matter behind a "stone wall." Entering into the role of an arbitrator, he even launched into a "profound" discourse to the effect that this is "unworthy of a civilized nation." Mr Regan, who, thanks to his post, bears considerable responsibility for Washington's present foreign policy course, is the last person who should philosophize on the subject of what is worthy and what is unworthy of a "civilized nation," if only because, precisely as a result of this adventurist course, an unprecedented threat of nuclear annihilation now hangs over all human civilization.

It is permissible to ask Mr Regan: Is such a policy worthy of a civilized nation? Is it worthy, while considering yourselves to be "civilized" people, at the same time to pile up mountains of weapons designed for the mass destruction of millions and demonstratively wreck the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests by refusing to heed elementary logic and common sense?

No, this is not how civilized people behave. Rather, it is the level of thinking of Neanderthals. This is what the Washington figures who are bent on making their contribution to fanning anti-Soviet hysteria ought to remember.

U.S. 'Fabrications' Said 'Nasty'

PM071332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 86
Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent A. Palladin: "Malice"]

[Text] Washington — The other day eminent lawyer (T. Edkinson) was arrested in a Washington suburb. The former head of the "Democrats for Reagan" organization was kept in isolation because he had maltreated his young son by forcing him to watch horror movies on television. To ensure that (Edkinson) Jr. did not take his eyes off the screen (Edkinson) Sr. held a loaded pistol at his temple and even threatened him with a real grenade...

Since last Monday the local press has been doing something similar with the U.S. population. From early in the morning till late at night — around the clock in the case of some television companies — it has been bombarding its fellow citizens with incredible reports, commentaries, and interviews on the accident at the Chernobyl AES. What happened there, or rather what did not happen, is being used as an excuse for further "brainwashing" with a giant dose of anti-Sovietism.

What is particularly nasty about this operation is the fact that it is allegedly prompted by humane motives. The U.S. press has even cast off the camouflage of "impartiality and factuality" and is openly applying the "a little bird told me" principle. This is the source of a UPI fabrication to the effect that the accident at the Chernobyl AES has killed 2,000 people. On what grounds, one wonders, have they multiplied the true figure by 1,000 — neither more nor less? These "figures" were apparently provided by "a woman living in Kiev." And this fable, masquerading as a fact, did the rounds of the local newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.

But the purveyors of lies did attain one of their goals. Tourists began to return to the United States from the USSR. They are being greeted here as if they escaped death by a miracle. There was a similar spectacle in October 1983 involving U.S. students in Grenada who also had their "eyes opened" to the alleged threat of disaster, but whereas at that time the people who had been "plucked out of the communist hell" were compelled to kiss their native soil, on this occasion the new arrivals are being made to shake the foreign soil off their shoes so that it can be immediately checked for radioactivity. This is all done very ostentatiously, the voices of impartial experts ("They are all in fine shape" — Charles [Meinhold], for example, a local public health worker, said, having checked the tourists at New York airport) almost lost in the clicking of camera shutters and whirring of movie cameras.

The cacophony of fiction, fabrication, and all the other devices intended to create maximum hysteria is being conducted by personages in official garb, such as retired Marine (Steven Simms), now a senator, and former State Department employee (Nadia O'Shea), are openly preaching hatred of our country ("A pity the accident did not happen in the Kremlin" — [Simms] lamented. As far as Russians are concerned, the more people killed the better," — [O'Shea] gleefully remarked). Others, leading State Department officials prominent among them, prefer the quiet method, engaging in incitement. This department is bombarding ordinary Americans with "information," basically advising people to keep as far away as possible from the USSR's borders. And people in state service, for example, employees at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, have been told to send the members of their households "to a safer place." It is interesting that so far no one has taken the bait, although volunteers are being tempted by the promise that all their expenses will be paid.

The coverage of the emergencies involving nuclear submarines in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* was brief, a note in small print, hidden at the very bottom of page six. *THE WASHINGTON POST* printed a similar report, but on page nine. Space is at a premium in the U.S. papers at the moment: They are all full of fabrications about the Chernobyl AES.

U.S. 'Inventions' Reach 'New Apogee'

LD070904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] In recent months the world public views with understandable concern the political carryings-on of the current U.S. Administration which have a clearly provocative character. They are grasping at any pretext in order to even further inflame the already tense situation, to sow mistrust and dissension between peoples, and poison the political climate. All this is to draw attention from the criminal, aggressive U.S. acts such as the recent bombing of Libya and the undeclared wars against Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua, and so as to justify strengthening the arms race, continuing nuclear tests, and refusing to accept the Soviet peaceful initiatives. In recent days escalation of these provocative actions has reached a new apogee. The U.S. state apparatus and the mass information media which are obedient to it have put into circulation inventions on the subject of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

A week ago an explosion took place here which destroyed structural elements of the building housing the reactor. Radioactivity was partially discharged upward and then a fire started inside. It was unusually difficult to extinguish it. However, measures to ensure the safety of the population and control what was happening were made very swiftly. Many thousands of inhabitants were evacuated in a short time from the Chernobyl atomic station's settlement and the area adjacent to it. Work to eliminate the accident is now continuing at the atomic power station.

Work is now underway to dyke up the Pripyat River in the atomic power station area in order to prevent its possible pollution. In Kiev, Chernigov, and other major cities and small settlements, the environment is being closely monitored. Additional measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident have been taken.

Despite the entire complexity of the situation that took shape after the accident at the 4th power generating unit, order reigned all the time and continues to reign now in the nuclear power station's settlement and nearby villages.

West Covering Up N-Weapons Issue

LD080218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Commentary by Tomas Kolesnichenko, *PRAVDA* editor of the International Information Department; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello Comrades! The furor over the accident at the Chernobyl AES is not abating in the West. Moreover, one gets the impression that some people, especially in the United States, are actively fanning this furor, spreading various fables on the consequences of the accident as a kind of authentic facts, at the same time acusing the Soviet Union of allegedly not providing sufficient information about what has happened. Let us leave this to the conscience of those who are speculating on the accident, using it to whip up anti-Soviet campaign. One can only remind you once again that the relevant reports on the accident were provided by the Soviet Union to the governments of many countries, including the United States.

The question arises however in connection with this sensation: Are they not trying in Washington and in other NATO countries' capitals, to rearrange the cards, so to speak, and to substitute one

problem by another? After all, if one is to show concern in connection with nuclear matters, then one should evidently think above all of those enormous accumulations of nuclear weapons, which continue to grow, precisely as a result of the policy of the United States and its allies. It is these that present the real danger fraught with catastrophe for the whole of mankind. Scientists, both Soviet and foreign, have calculated — and this, incidentally has been published in the press — that if there is a thermonuclear catastrophe one could expect the death of about one half of mankind as a consequence of direct effects of nuclear weapons alone, while the total number of casualties might reach over 2 billion people. It is about this and other terrible consequences connected with the use of nuclear weapons that the propagandist centers of the West overlook as often as possible, especially while Washington is demonstratively wrecking the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosioons, and the United States istelf, is preparing to put mass annihilation weapons into space.

Today one must always remember that the main question which determines the fate of mankind is how to remove the nuclear threat. Everyone knows our peaceful initiatives. They indicate a realistic way to the goal, so that forces of reason should gain the upper hand over the crazy, dangerous policy of the nuclear maniacs. Unfortunately people cannot yet exclude the word "accident," from their vocabulary, but mankind is already quite mature enough for the words "nuclear war," to disappear from their vocabulary forever.

Kiev Radio Attacks West's Reports

LD061030 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Who is fanning an anti-Soviet rumpus, and why?

Some Western news agencies and other mass media in the last few days have been busy spreading obviously false rumors about the consequences of the accident which took place in the USSR at the Chernobyl AES.

Accurate information about what took place has been published. The numbers were given of those who died — two people — and of the people who were hospitalized — 197. Information has been given about the measures taken, about the fact that a chain reaction of the nuclear fuel is not taking place and about the work to clean up the adjoining district and to give assistance to the local population.

It would seem that there are no grounds for gossip and rumors. In the press, and in television and radio programs of a number of countries, reports are appearing, one more nightmarish than the next, both about thousands of dead, and about the mass evacuation of Kiev, and about the fact that supposedly the USSR has turned to Western countries with a request to receive for treatment people who have suffered from radiation. All of this is obviously a lie, from the first to the last word. The data on the numbers who suffered has just been cited. Kiev is leading a peaceful life, which was appropriately mentioned in appearances on Soviet television by citizens of Britain and France who were forced by their embassies to completely leave the Soviet Union. The USSR has not turned to other countries with any kind of requests about the hospitalization of those who suffered. All of this is obviously known to the disseminators of dirty rumors. However, they are continuing to excell in telling lies.

The simplest thing to do would be to blame everything on Western propaganda, which is striving to blow up a sensation in any way possible, even using the most underhand methods. This did, of course, play its role, but now the repercussions from the hullabaloo created are primarily political. Thus, it is no coincidence that obviously false information is accompanied, for example, by deliberations to the effect that the accident that occurred somehow undermines the very possibility of establishing reliable monitoring of a stop to nuclear tests and nuclear weapons limitation.

At the same time, data about the consequences of the accident are by no means a secret. It is very indicative that many foreign experts — in Sweden and the United States, for example — assessed the nature of the consequences on the basis of objective scientific information and came to the conclusion that they do not present any danger. Moreover, these conclusions by scientists are hushed up as a rule by the mass media.

All this has its own internal logic. The organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign feel obliged to force people to believe that the Soviet Union is the source of the threat of a nuclear death. In this way they hope to make the masses forget about the real threat of 15,000 nuclear warheads in West Europe, about the fact that new U.S. medium-range missiles are currently being deployed there. Western propagandists are doing everything they can to stifle the protests of the world public against the nuclear explosions being carried on by the United States and to lead the Western countries to refuse to adopt the constructive Soviet proposals aimed at nuclear disarmament. The anti-Soviet rumpus following the accident at the Chernobyl AES is also serving these aims.

Poland's Urban Condemns 'Inventions'

LD071305 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 7 TASS — Addressing a press conference here, a spokesman for the Polish Government has strongly condemned the various inventions and cock-and-bull stories issued by bourgeois propaganda in connection with spreading to Poland of the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

He said that a certain number of the Western news media, first and foremost the subversive "Free Europe" radio station, were deliberately trying to use in their programmes beamed to Poland the accident at the nuclear power plant with [as received] their political ends, to frighten that country's population and cause panic in order to heighten tensions and use what happened against the Polish state, against the vital interests of the Polish people. "Free Europe" was hysterically shouting that the "Polish leadership was concealing from the population the threat, which has emerged", that "the Polish authorities preferred to remain tight-lipped instead of saving people." Thus, "Free Europe", *THE WASHINGTON POST* and the "Voice of America" as well as the French *LIBERATION*, which echoed "Free Europe",

were doing their utmost in an attempt at undermining trust in the measures, which were taken by the Polish authorities.

I wish to say in all responsibility, the government spokesman said, that the Polish people were informed about the radioactivity level which emerged, and about preventive measures, timely and conscientiously. There was no peril to human health in Poland anywhere, nobody fled anywhere, and schools were not closed, contrary to the Western propaganda claims. The radioactivity which emerged in Poland, albeit it was greater than before the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, was nevertheless not dangerous to human health. This was also later confirmed by American experts.

Then what right had Western propaganda to try to cause panic in Poland and arouse distrust in its authorities? In the name of what human rights was that done? Certain forces in the West thus had recourse to heinous methods, but they could not care less about the safety of the Polish people.

The spokesman for the Polish Government said: We wish to tell a number of governments and political forces in the West, which have recently all of a sudden displayed the wish to help Poland with medicines and foods — Stop trying to harm Poland. This is the only thing we want. This will be the best, and for that matter, free assistance to the Poles.

Western propaganda is engaged in a foul game, its sights being set against the Soviet Union. This is a new kind of the same political gambling, in which the Western press has been engaged from the very outset of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Yet, no attempts of this kind will ever upset Polish-Soviet relations of friendship and trust, the spokesman for the Polish Government stressed.

French Reaction Assessed

LD071944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Paris correspondent Oleg Maksimenko]

[Text] Anti-Soviet radioactivity. One could use this headline from one of the articles published in *L'HUMANITE*, the press organ of the French Communists, to express the attitude of the majority of local mass information media to the accident at the Soviet atomic power station at Chernobyl.

French students were attending courses in Kiev. On the pages of the press the cry rang out: We must save our fellow countrymen. They flew home without delay. At Charles de Gaulle Airport they underwent extremely strict checks for the presence of radiation. Naturally, no signs of its presence were discovered but the deed was done. The incident with the students played its role. It served for the further whipping up in France of unfriendly attitudes toward our country.

But things were not limited to distorting the facts. Soon the bourgeois press began to argue that the Soviet Union was an unreliable partner and that with such a partner it was not possible to try to solve the problem of disarmament. Accepting at face value the U.S. version that the scale of the accident was much greater, the papers virtually totally ignored our information. The conclusion that was palmed off onto the reader was simple: The USSR cannot be trusted.

The sober voices of some French specialists and scientists were drowned out in this anti-Soviet choir. But the truth will out. Now, everyone here has been obliged to admit that what happened was precisely what the USSR reported. In the science of the future, which is what nuclear power generation is, such things can happen; and this is well understood in France. Such accidents have happened on several occasions in the West. The question arises: Who needed to spread here anti-Soviet radioactive fallout?

Perhaps this is needed by the Reagan administration which initiated the whipping up throughout the world of the hysteria and psychosis about the Chernobyl events. But does France need this?

ALBANIA

'Absence of Information' From USSR Noted

WA081500 [Editorial Report] *TIRANA ZERI I POPULLIT* in Albanian on 1 May carries on page 4 a 300-word report, citing unnamed news agencies stating that the Chernobyl disaster took place on 26 April, damaging one of the four reactors. An International Atomic Energy Spokesman is quoted on the "absence of details" from the Soviet Union. The report also mentions DPA and AFP reports of radioactivity levels in Poland and Austria.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 3 May on page 4 carries a 300-word item citing unnamed news agencies' reports that the effects of the disaster are still being felt in the Soviet Union. AFP is cited on radioactivity levels in Poland, and TANJUG is cited on radioactivity levels in Yugoslavia. *ZERI I POPPULLIT* on 3 May also carries an ATA announcement on page 1 identical with the referent item, but adding the words:

"As prophylactic measures it is advised that fresh vegetables be washed carefully, and that water from open springs and reservoirs not be drunk. Pregnant women and small children should not spend too long out of doors."

BULGARIA

Fatherland Front Official Comments on Accident

AU070840 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) — Mr. Nikolay Georgiev, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the National Committee for Environment Conservation, spoke today on environment conservation in Bulgaria. At a meeting on the occasion of the traditional declaring of May as a month of environment conservation, he declared himself for a still greater public activity in the field of environment conservation and for wide international cooperation in this field. He recalled the initiative of the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov for the working out and the signing of a Balkan Treaty for Ecological Protection and for adopting an appeal in this respect to all European peoples.

Mr. Nikolay Georgiev dwelled on the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, stressing that this is an accident which met sympathy among the wide world public. Along with this, he also noted the attempts of certain circles in the West to use the accident for political anti-Soviet and anti-socialist purposes. And this is being done by those who are stepping up the arms race, who are working out plans for the militarization of space and increasing the threat of the annihilation of life on the planet, the speaker pointed out.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Protests Lack of Information

AU071914 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1615 GMT 7 May 86

[Austrian radio correspondent Otto Hoermann report from Prague]

[Text] The latest statement of the CSSR authorities on Charter 77 was given during the party congress in March, calling Charter 77, quote, a small group of renegades who hate the regime and therefore write nasty anticommunist remarks which are spread all over the world by Western media, unquote. Today the three Charter 77 spokesmen, Martin Palous, Anna Sabatowa, and Jan Stern again published a paper. It bears the number 15 and is addressed to the government and National Assembly of the CSSR. It deals with the Chernobyl reactor disaster in the USSR.

To say it right at the beginning: in this paper the nasty anticommunist remark of Charter 77 consists in reproaching the CSSR authorities for their keeping silent about the accident and at the same time demanding extensive information. Official information by the CSSR state media started on Wednesday, 30 April, with a report saying that regular measurements are carried out on CSSR territory and no elevated radioactivity levels can be detected. This was said on 30 April, that is, 2 days after the official USSR news agency TASS felt compelled to make the first official announcement. On Monday, 5 May, 5 days after the first announcement, there followed the second announcement stating that a slight increase in radioactivity had been noted. On Monday, 5 May, *RUDE PRAVO*, the party daily, carried a small note in the lower right corner of the front page saying that measurements are being carried out twice a day and that in some CSSR towns those measurements showed a slight elevation of radioactivity, whose level is more than 200 times lower than that which is dangerous to human health. The environment and food are being kept under observation, the note stated.

In this connection the Charter 77 paper says that it is no wonder that many people in the CSSR follow the recommendations and advice of the radio and television stations of the neighboring countries. So, the official CSSR media did provide information, but at a late date, and the overshoot [ueberreichweite] of Western transmitters made it possible for the people in the CSSR to compare the abundance of Western information with the paucity in their own country. The result is a strong uncertainty among the population. Thus the Charter 77 spokesmen express in their paper the mood in the country.

Later in this paper Charter 77 insists on the right to life and health. It demands the fastest possible publication of all available data, the uncolored opinion of experts on the existing risks. The government in Prague is also requested to gather all information from the USSR Government. Beyond the topical issue, the paper demands that the public be told which practical lessolns are drawn from the reactor disaster, in particular concerning the security of the nuclear power plants on CSSR territory. Yesterday, at the first official press conference in Moscow, it was said that the USSR nuclear power plant program will be continued,

and the Charter 77 spokesmen cannot expect any different answer from the authorities — if they get an answer at all and not merely official condemnations.

Health Official Assures No Danger From Radiation

LD061928 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview by Dr Dana Zuskova, chief public health officer of the Czech SR, with unidentified interviewer — date and place not specified; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] The general public has learned from reports that an increased level of radioactivity has been recorded on Czechoslovak territory. Is this increase important?

[Zuskova] The measured levels are higher than normal but this is not a cause of concern for health. Even in the first days, when an increase of radioactive substances in the environment was recorded, this was many times lower than what could affect human health even if it went on continuously. In addition, this increase of radioactive substances is only temporary. It will gradually fall to the normal level, and, for example, the content of radionuclide in the air has significantly fallen already.

[Question] Are you following daily developments?

[Zuskova] Naturally. Several organizations throughout the territory of our state are making use of highly sensitive scientific instruments to measure all the components of radiation. Twice daily, health bodies analyze all data with regard of their effect on human health. Some measures were adopted in agriculture and food production for — I emphasize — reasons of prevention. They concern in particular the method of feeding milking cows. With regard to current dry weather, we are trying to reduce the dustiness of streets by spraying them with water more often.

[Question] Citizens keep asking how should they behave in this situation. Can you advise them?

[Zuskova] Above all, they have to trust us, and not create unnecessary nervousness, because, as I have already said, the health of our people is not in danger. All foodstuffs and drinking water are checked by health care, veterinary, and water conservation bodies. Therefore, there is no need to be concerned about milk sold in shops. I would like to stress in particular that babyfood is absolutely unaffected.

With regard to the measured levels, citizens should live quite normally. They can travel, they can send their children on school courses in the countryside, and so on. However, we suppose that they will observe all principles of personal hygiene, including washing fruits and vegetables before eating them.

[Question] Some people, concerned by the news from the excessive measures of some neighboring states are demanding potassium iodine or they are buying iodine tincture in pharmacies.

[Zuskova] I would like to say, first, that giving potassium iodine is not necessary in our state in relation to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. People who are taking iodine on their own initiative could badly damage their health. I would like to assure the citizens of our republic and if it is necessary — and the development of the situation does not indicate this — all the necessary measures to protect their health will be adopted.

[Announcer] Thank you for the interview. May I bring your attention to the fact that all the information provided by Dr Zuskova will be carried in the daily press tomorrow, and naturally we will broadcast further information as it comes.

Hygienist Speaks on Increased Radiation Levels

LD062050 Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Prague May 6 (CTK) - "Radiation levels have increased in Czechoslovakia since the Chernobyl nuclear accident but pose no health hazard," Dana Zuskova, main hygienist of the Czech Socialist Republic, told CTK today.

She added there had been no threat to human health even in the first days following the accident, as the levels were much lower than those considered dangerous.

All the measurements are analysed twice a day by experts to prevent any possible negative effect of radiation on human health. Zuskova said, adding that several measures have been adopted in agricultural production, mainly in the field of cow feeding. She went on to say that food and drinking water in Czechoslovakia are permanently checked, stressing that milk sold in the shops can be drunk without any fear of contamination. People can freely maintain their way of life — travel, send children to open-air school courses, etc., she said.

Zuskova advised all the hygienic standards like washing fruit and vegetables before eating should be observed carefully, but said it was in no way necessary to administer iodine tablets to people, warning it could, in contrast, have a negative effect on health.

GDR

Safety Office Reports No Radioactivity Danger

LD071717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, May 7 (ADN) — The State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR has issued the following statement, from its president, Secretary of State Professor Georg Sitzlack:

In the GDR all important natural environments (air, water, soil, plants) and selected foodstuffs have for years been subjected to continual and careful monitoring for radioactivity by the State Office for nuclear safety and Radiation Protection. On the basis of this monitoring network, which is in constant existence, the measurements for adioactivity were immediately intensified and continually evaluated in the territory of the GDR after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

The results of the concentrated checks carried out by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection prove that, as already announced, on the basis of the situation on GDR territory with regard to radiation following the accident at the nuclear power station in Chernobyl/USSR there have neither been any and nor are there any health hazards whatever to the GDR population.

Chernobyl Rumors Used To Mask Real Threat
LD052316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 May 86

[Talk by Hans-Guenter Moerike: "Facts and What To Make of Them"]

[Text] The accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power station with its tragic consequences for the people employed there is a fact. The readings of radiation measurements are another fact. According to the FRG Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe, the radioactivity level poses no health danger. Yet media in the FRG, of all countries, are having a field day. Their motives are obvious. *BILD-ZEITUNG* is once again serving up horror stories as ordered. Banner headlines are the order of its day: Atom Dust-Fresh Danger; Children's Playgrounds Contaminated; or Mothers, Shower Your Kids.

It conjures up apocalyptic visions against its better knowledge yet well knows what impact is enlightenment will have. Its main purpose is to project the Russians as the power of evil, a sinister menace looming on the horizon. Crop Losses in Prospect; Fear of Poison Rain; Vegetables May Be Contaminated; and other horrific reports round out the picture. The gutter press like *BILD* quote from each other, hoping perhaps to enhance their credibility. They run all this under the heading of Nuclear Catastrophe and want to send chills up your spine. The very mention of Moscow is meant to frighten *BILD* readers. East is to imply danger from the East. Now the east wind has joined this verbiage.

With such monumental horrors, who will look for the small print? The only outdoor danger just now is to get sunburned, replies a scientist, bursting that propaganda soap bubble, a spray of mist intended to hide the real threat to mankind: the U.S. "star wars" plans and Washington's various arms programs for implementing them.

Noisy but feigned indignation and synthetically manufactured fear are to make people forget the real threats to mankind. They are to repress recollection of the very concrete, verifiable, and clearly phased Soviet ideas to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Today's real dangers come from the Nevada nuclear tests, intended to enable the United States to develop new and still more dangerous types of weapons. The Soviets remain ready to abstain from such tests on the basis of reciprocity. That is worth remembering when security is under discussion; worldwide safety for everyone.

HUNGARY

Radioactive Levels Down; Food Warnings in Effect
LD061509 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] No further radioactive contamination has been observed in the airspace of Hungary, and the radioactive level of the air has further decreased. Experts still recommend however that the population should purhcase milk only from state-run stores and that they should thoroughly wash fresh vegetables.

Radioactivity Remains Low; Food, Milk Safe
LD072039 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) — The radioactive radiation level of air in Hungary basically has not changed over the past 24 hours. Measurements continue to show a very low radioactive pollution. As a consequence of changing air movements in the Central European region, smaller fluctuations can be experienced.

Istvan Feher, head of the Radiation Safety department of the Hungarian Central Physics Research Institute (KFKI), said Wednesday that the joint value of the three radiation effects that can be observed in Hungary as a consequence of the accident is very low: about the same as the value used for various medical examinations, for instance, a chest x-ray. This means that, on the basis of the current soil, air and food pollution level, this is expected to be the total amount that will be intaken by the human body until the total breakdown of the radioactive polluting materials, expected to take place in one or one and a half months.

The measurement instruments of the KFKI Radiation Safety Department are operating continuously, not only the instruments for sampling at intervals, but also those which constantly indicate the momentary radiocative value, stressed Istvan Feher. The Meteorological Institute examines the radioactive pollution of the air, and the radioactive materials that fell on the soil throughout the country. Competent units of the Ministry of Agriculture and food also carry out control of food, and particularly milk, throughout the country. The network of national health and epidemiological authorities measures the radioactive pollution of food and water. Experts of the national headquarters of the Civil Defence are continuously on the road with measuring cars, to observe the level of soil pollution.

Dr Gyorgy Koteles, deputy director and head physician of the Hungarian Radiation Biology and Radiation Health Institute, stressed that the task now is to avoid, or to reduce to the lowest possible level, the intake of radioactive materials by the body. Rational precaution is necessary, therefore experts continue to recommend the population to consume only milk sold by the state and cooperative industry, as it is continuously controlled by the health authorities.

He said that Hungarian drinking waters are not polluted at all, and conduit and well-water can alike be consumed. Swimming

in Lake Balaton and Lake Velence is not dangerous. The radioactive pollution that fell on the soil does not harm the sown cereals and other produce. Meat and meat preparations are also continuously controlled, and no radioactive pollution has been found in these, said the radiation biologist.

'More Than Enough' Iodine Tablets, Yet No Need

LD062034 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] A large number of our viewers have inquired about the consequences to health of the accident in the Ukraine. We hear that worried parents are forcing doctors to prescribe iodine tablets or iodine solutions for their children. Some pharmacies are also complaining about this.

County civil defense commands have been given iodine tablets, which, since they lose their effect after two months, have been freshly prepared. To check this, we came here, to the Budapest Command of Civil Defense. It has been calculated that there are 165,000 children under the age of six in Budapest. It is this age group which might be given the medicine if the occasion arose. Oh yes, and pregnant women might also need to take the pills. There is more than enough medicine here; several times the amount, in fact, which might be needed if the occasion arose — in other words, not yet. So, the pills are there, but at the moment there is no need for them.

POLAND

Commission Reports Latest Radiological Readings

LD072117 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 7 May 86

["Government Commission's Communique" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 7 — At a session held today the government commission headed by Zbigniew Szalajda acquainted itself with the results of the current radiological readings from around Poland.

The commission stated that the concentration of active iodine in the air ranged from 0.3 bq/m3 to 6.6 bq/m3, the concentration permissable by national standards being 1000 bq/m3 and according to recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency — 10,000 ba/m3.

The dose of radioactivity did not exceed 0.05 - 0.06 mrem/hour with a permissible amount of 500 mrem/hour according to national recommendations, and 10,000 mrem/hour according to IAEA recommendations.

The contamination of water from water pipes was 1.5 bq/l - 14.9 bq/l, and for surface water 1.7 bq/l to 19.7 bq/l with a permissable concentration equal to 1000 bq/l and according to IAEA recommendations, 10,000 bq/l.

The contamination of milk reached ep bq/l to 700 bq/l, that is, it did not exceed the permissable level which is 1000 bq/l and, according to IAEA recommendations, 1000 bq/l for children and 10,000 bq/l for adults.

As these readings and evaluations of specialists show, the contamination of the atmosphere has decreased radically and has returned to normal. At the current stage of the situation there is still temporary contamination of earth surface and surface waters.

The commission unequivocally stated that drinking water from water pipes and wells was not hazardous to health and was perfectly suitable for consumption. One should not believe any stories about the alleged contamination of drinking water. Such a rumour was circulated, for instance, in Warsaw and Katowice Wednesday. It was aimed solely at deliberately disinforming the populace.

As authoritative results of research and experiments conducted in recent days confirm, milk from crows, goats and sheep fed on dry fodder is suitable for consumption, including fresh milk drinking. Cattle for slaughter can be let out to graze in open pastures and can be fed on grass. Milk cows can also be fed on grass if their milk is destined for industrial processing.

The current stage of the effects of the movement of the radioactive cloud is characterized, also due to weather conditions, by a temporary concentration of active iodine on the earth surface and plants. Taking this into account, as well as the accelerated growing period of plants, the commission reviewed in detail the issue of the contamination of vegetables. The commission recommends temporarily refraining from or limiting the consumption of vegetables such as, for example, lettuce, spinage, and sorrel by children pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The government commission recommended the continuation of radiological readings of water, earth surface and food. The commission announced that a system of inspecting food exports and imports and foodstuffs in transit was set up. The inspection is conducted according to international principles and requirements.

The commission announced that the presented results of readings have been submitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The agency's director general, Hans Blix, positively assessed the information supplied by the Polish specialists and gave assurances that experts of this U.N.-based organization would continue cooperation with Polish experts.

Messner Refutes Rumors About Radioactivity

LD072251 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by unidentified reporter in Warsaw on 7 May following meeting of government commission on radioactivity — recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Messner] As you know, the commission was created immediately on the establishment of an emergency situation in our country. General Jaruzelski and our party's political leadership and the government came to the conclusion that, in such a

situation, it was imperative to appoint a body composed of experts which would direct preventive, remedial, and explanatory actions regarding the situation in the country, in a centralized way. It was to operate according to one principle: maximum security for society with the minimum of panic. As we know, all societies, not just ours, are susceptible to various types of unfavorable phenomena which may produce panic.

I must say that the commission got more than full marks in fulfilling this duty, because from the very beginning, it presented successive reports — of course, within the limits of its knowledge and recognition of the situation and, within, the limits of its possession of a greater amount of information, these reports were more detailed than the recommendations.

The commission is fulfilling this role to this very day. Among others, it has visited the IAEA in Vienna, has contacts with various international organizations, and ha: cooperation with Soviet experts in order to provide a full explanation of the matter and to inform the public. The first stage of its action was the decision to give children up to the age of 16, doses of Lugol solution.

[Question] Premier, the commission has not yet ended its work. What tasks now face this team which has worked with great self-sacrifice so far?

[Messner] The commission cannot complete its work while other tasks still face it. The first tasks have already been named, that is, control of the current situation and taking specific decisions and directives to suit the current situation, which are to be fulfilled throughout the country. The commission also has to calm society, reveal the truth, and at the same time show what in fact should result from (?collective) action. But there is also a second task which faces the commission at this time, that is, the matter of briefing and informing (?society). For example, the farmers will have a whole series of questions to ask. For example, whether the fruit from trees which are in blossom now will be all right or not, whether, let us say, hay will be all right or not, whether one can go on vacation or not....

[Reporter interrupts)... to the Mazury lakes.

[Messner] Yes, to the Mazury lakes — human questions. This will have to explained. The commission, with the help of experts, will have this task of explaining, in all kinds of reports, talks, and information explanations, in the nearest future.

[Question] Premier, I cannot resist one question, if you will allow me: each day more and more rumors appear — I do not know whether this is normal and what effect this will have — that water is contaminated, that one should not eat this or the other. Recently, there has even been a rumor — I do not know whether you have heard about it — that you are in an underground bunker, but I have an opportunity to speak to you now in the office of the Council of Ministers. What do you think about this as premier of the Polish Government?

[Messner] First of all, I would like to say that rumor is always an additional phenomenon in this type of situation. It is almost unavoidable psychologically, that is, the normal human type of rumor, when one person knows better than the next one. People are agitated, everyone wants to ward off disaster for himself, everyone is concerned for his own health, and doubt is sown in this way. Various invented situations and such are repeated. Such rumors always manifest themselves somehwere and aggravate the situation. I must also take this opportunity to say that a negative and deliberatlyu malicious form of rumor also manifests itself, which excites the public and which aims to create panic. This type of rumor is verging on sabotage, is on the verge of, let me say, well, it is difficult to say, well, I don't want to use great words but, of an antisocial attitude because it produces in people unnecessary agitation, many unnecessary and unfavorable phenomena which manifest themselves. We cannot fight these rumors, because how can that be done? They can only be denied when they are universal. For example, the case of contaminated tap water in Warsaw. There will be a clarification of this matter in the report today: there is no contaminated water because there was never any contaminated water anywhere in Poland. But today, I heard two versions — you spoke about one but I have heard two versions — one, that there was a thunderstorm over Krakow and that radioactive dust fell into the Vistula and everything is flowing to Warsaw; and the second, that somewhere in the Azoty in Pulawy, a leak occured which then poisoned the lake. Well, such rumors, unfortunately, are spread by someone who does this deliberately, which results in panic. A second person repeats it but does not do it with hostile or negative intent, but has simply heard it and since the public is agitated — which is not surprising — these rumors also arise from this. But I think that our activity, that of the commission and of the people in the commission, of well-known and first-class experts, with not only national but also international acclaim and authority, continue to explain and clarify, and hopefully the rumors will cease.

Messner Attends Commission Meeting on Chernobyl

LD071912 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[No video available]

[Text] The government commission for monitoring the effects of the breakdown at the electricity power station in the Ukraine, under the chairmanship of Zbigniew Szalajda, had another meeting. Taking part in today's proceedings of the commission was Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of ministers.

On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party central committee Politburo, and the government, the premier thanked the commission's members; the specialists conducting systematic measurements; officials of the health service, of the SANEPID stations; and the chemical troops for their efficient work, full of self-sacrifice. The government expressed its appreciation for the scientists and experts participating in preventive and protective action.

Urban Criticizes Western Reporting of Radiation

LD061334 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 6 — At the start of today's news conference for foreign journalists, spokesman for the Polish Government,

Minister Jerzy Urban made a statement in which he accused Western mass media of ill will in reporting from Poland on radioactive contamination. Urban stated that those dispatches aimed to terrify Polish society and were marked by an inhuman character.

Urban said that the measurements in individual regions of the country were not released as the level of radiation has nowhere and never before endangered human life. The releasing of such information could have led to an unjustified concern and people moving to other regions.

Urban stated that in answer to discriminatory moves by U.S. authorities from Janaury 6, 1986, which limited the freedom of traveling by staff of Polish diplomatic missions in the U.S., the Polish Government has introduced as of May 1 an obligation to notify each trip made by staff members of U.S. diplomatic mission in Poland outside the voivodship in which the mission is situated, excluding heads of those missions.

Urban: EEC Ban on Polish Food Imports Political

LD080935 Warsaw International Service in Polish
2230 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Continuing this broadcast from Radio Polonia in Warsaw, we would now like to invite you to listen to the gist of an interview which the government press spokesman Jerzy Urban gave to our station, in connection with the propaganda campaign following the nuclear plant accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Ukraine.

The spokesman finally reacted to the wild allegations made in the West in connection with the Chernobyl accident. Dozens of such accidents were noted in the past, most of them in Western countries. That is the price of civilization and progress.

The EEC introduced a ban on food imports from Poland on the very same date as the IAEA in Vienna, which is the most authoritative international body in this field, confirmed Polish data on radioactivity. That level was more or less the same as in Sweden, said the spokesman, so, if there is no ban on food imports from Sweden, while there is one on imports from Poland, this is a sign that political motives are the underlying factor. Urban said that it is more than scandalous to behave in such a manner at a moment when the whole international community should be showing solidarity with Poles, who have suffered from the accident. This is hardly a reason to use against the Jaruzelski government, concluded Jerzy Urban in his exclusive interview for Radio Polonia.

Urban Announces Travel Constraint on U.S. Diplomats

LD062204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 6 May 86

[Marek Kassa report on 6 May press conference by Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw; portions within quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] To fill up our program, there remains the report by Marek Kassa from today's press conference of the government press spokesman. Here is our reporter.

[Kassa] One of the first questions was about the Polish authorities' estimates on the results of the radiation.

[Urban] "No, the Polish Government does not have such an estimate. Neither can I say whether it will make such an estimate, since these are not significant damages from the point of view of the whole economy. The costs amount to giving out an inexpensive preparation to over 10 million children, a certain prophylactic activity, just in case. In the case of the contamination that occurred, this is not necessary, though experts acknowledged this precaution as justified in case the contamination were to continue to return."

[Kassa] It was asked whether losses would ensue in view of the ban on importing food from Poland by the EEC countries.

[Urban] "I do not imagine that such a resolution could have been made on the basis of any rational data. If, however, it is made, then I do not imagine that the restriction of food imports would last longer than the process of decay of those factors that determine the contamination levels of food. After 8 days, for instance in milk, the contamination reduces by one half. After a further 8 days, it is reduced by another half. In a word, this is a very fast process."

[Kassa] It was also asked why it is said in Poland that the emission of contamination has ceased, when the Soviet side talks of its limitation.

[Urban] "A wrongly directed question. We describe what is happening in Poland and, from the point of view of Poland, the drop has already been in progress for a long time and from our point of view, nothing is rising and everything is dropping."

[Kassa] Krzysztof Bobinski, of *THE FINANCIAL TIMES*, asked whether Poland is interested in the introduction of a system of international information in such cases as the Chernobyl accident.

[Urban] "I wish to say yes in response to this, and that this affirmative reply stems from, among other things, the content of the communique or report published by today's Polish press about the adoption [as heard] by Deputy Premier Szalajda, who is leading the government commission dealing with the contamination, and the Soviet experts who were working in Poland — and these conclusions stem from the text of this information." [sentence as heard]

[Ksaas] During the 2 hours-plus duration of the conference, matters other than the breakdown in Chernobyl were mentioned only twice. Michael Kaufman from the United States asked whether the measures undertaken on 1 May to prevent disruptions of order were too costly.

[Urban]" Preventive measures have as their goal that no gatherings whould take place which have not been legalized, and,

through this, that there should be no need to employ measures to disperse these gatherings in order to enforce law and order.

To answer the question on the cost of this mobilization, I can answer, sir, that it amounted to a fraction of the costs that Poland incurred in 1981 when an everyday tradition was to hold numerous marches, demonstrations, and strikes."

[Kassa] Jerzy Urban also referred to the directive of the U.S. Administration that limits the freedom of movement of the representatives of our outposts [placowka] in the United States.

[Urban] "I have already said that the Polish side has proposed to the American side that talks be held in order to totally annul these limitations. Such talks have taken place in Warsaw. Despite the urging of the Polish side, the talks did not result in the United States withdrawing the limits introduced on 6 January, and in this situation the Polish side has been forced to introduce, as of 1 May, an effective reciprocity.

In view of the substantial difference in the size of Polish and U.S. territories and the frequent use, because of this, of different means of transportation, the introduction of limits identical to those imposed by the U.S. side would not present the same restriction to movements of personnel at U.S. outposts.

As a matter of principle, we have therefore decided that the Embassy of the United States in Krakow and Poznan will notify, through a diplomatic protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the departure of members of their personnel and families in cases of journeys outside the boundaries of the voivodship in which the outpost's office is situated. Heads of diplomatic representations in both countries are excluded from the need of notification. The Polish side will immediately lift the travel limitations as soon as the American side sets aside the limits imposed on 7 [as heard] January this year by a unilateral decision of the U.S. authorities."

IAEA Approves Polish 'Prophylactic Measures'

LD070932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0330 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] After a discussion in Vienna of specialists of the International Atomic Energy Authority and representatives of the commission functioning under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szaljda, it was stated that the prophylactic measures undertaken by the Polish authorities were the right ones and were used at the appropriate time; the increased level of radioactive contamination does not constitute a danger for the health of the population.

Warsaw Water Said Safe; Hoarding Discouraged

LD071048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1005 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] Here is a report which will be of interest to Varsovians. In connection with numerous questions from listeners concerning the purity of water in the Vistula in the Warsaw region, the press spokesman for Warsaw Mayor Zygmunt Janik has informed us that the level of contamination [zanieczyszczenie] of surface waters in the Warsaw City Voivodship has not changed from the norms. In connection with this, the municipal water supply from pipelines is fit for use. Water should not, therefore, be stored in baths and other containers, because its increased consumption may result in a lack of water on higher storeys. Our reporter Wieslaw Malak has been to the Urban waterworks:

[Begin Malak recording] Rumors are circulating in Warsaw that water contaminated by radioactive substances is flowing into the capital via the Vistula. Is this true?

[Stefan Pluciennik] No, it is not true.

[Malak] That was Stefan Pluciennik, director of the urban water and sewage works in Warsaw.

[Pluciennik] I deny this rumor. There are no radioactive substances in the water in pipelines or in the Vistula. [passage omitted — hoarding water in the temperatures current in Warsaw will only mean that it has to be thrown out and the water supply will be in general difficulty]

[Malak] Is it possible that the water will be contaminated in several days?

[Pluciennik] I do not think that there will be any kind of contamination of the water in several days. The level of radiation, according to the official communiques, is dropping; [word indistinct] it is almost nonexistent. [passage omitted — everyone can use water as before, without danger; there is no need to hoard it]

IAEA Publishes Polish Radiation Levels

AU071010 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 7 May 86 p 10

[Excerpts] In Austria no comprehensive data concerning the radiation load of foodstuffs or the soil have been published. Now Polish radiation experts, through the IAEA in Vienna, have published a list of the Polish people's exposure to radiation during recent days. According to this, from 28 April to 1 May the average radiation burden in the air was 25 millirem. Before the disaster, 0.1 Becquerels per cubic meter were measured in the air, and on 29 April the maximum level was 571. On the same day the level for milk increased from the normal level of 42 to 2,000. The level for grass exploded from a normal 3,223 Becquerels per kilogram to 105,000.

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG on Tokyo Declaration, Terrorism, Chernobyl

LD070304 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0236 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) - The Tokyo meeting of the seven, the Belgrade daily *POLITIKA* writes in a commentary today, has passed under the shadow of dramatic developments such as the epidemic of terrorist violence and the breakdown at the Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl. The former led to the adoption of a declaration on terrorism whereby Washington has

been "given an opportunity to interpret the support of the Tokyo summit as final isolation of Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya".

The impression nevertheless remains that "that which is not mentioned in the Tokyo declaration might be of greater importance than the generalised, provocative denuncement of the Libyan Jamahiriyah", the commentator of the Belgrade daily notes. And what is left out is not only the approval of Washington's proclivity towards using military power to assault the "fountain-heads of terrorism" but also the mention of economic sanctions on which the Reagan administration has been insisting for such a long time, *POLITIKA* writes.

Regarding the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear station, the seven rich countries addressed two messages to Moscow which, taken together, give an impression of restraint, the Belgrade daily comments. The impression is, the daily notes, "that, in spite of the deep differences existing even in such fundamental matters as information at this social and civilisation level, there is nevertheless hope for greater understanding and assistance in the handling of technology which is by its nature of a planetary character".

"Is the radioactive cloud from Chernobyl not actually a terrifying and perhaps the last warning that control of nuclear energy presupposes international cooperation of a higher degree", asks the Belgrade daily. "Does not a precondition for such cooperation lie in timely and complete information that rules out ideological and all other artificial, self-defeating obstacles".

It remains to be seen, *POLITIKA* concludes, whether the messages from Tokyo too carry this motive and whether they are thus understood also in Moscow, to which they are addressed.

Radiation Levels in Vojvodina Stabilize
LD062212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 6 May 86

[Summary] Novi Sad, 6 May (TANJUG) According to a statement by the Committee for Information, the situation in Vojvodina continues to stabilize, although grass, sheep's milk, and cheese made from fresh cow's milk are still contaminated.

The earlier announced preventive measures remain in force, but it is believed that school trips do not have to be cancelled.

High Radiation Levels Found in Kragujevac Milk
LD062129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Kragujevac 6 May (TANJUG) — Today, 100 metric tons of milk produced by the Mladost Dairy in Kragujevac were withdrawn from use. The order to withdraw the milk from sale was given by the chief republican inspector because the Belgrade Veterinary Faculty has established that it had a radiation level of 240 Becquerels. Thirty tons of milk produced yesterday were also withdrawn from use, and purchases from private farmers have been suspended until further notice.

Reduced Radiation Permits Resumed Sowing in Bosnia
LD071001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Sarajevo, 7 May (TANJUG) — The Republican Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Bosnia and Hercegovina has issued a recommendation to the effect that sowing operations in the republic can resume because there has has been a reduction in radiation.

Radioactivity 'Continues To Fall' in Serbia
LD071103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) — The air radioactivity in Serbia continues to fall. According to information released by the republican committee for Health and Social policy, the average radiation value at 1100 was 50 microroentgens per hour, which is 65 per cent down compared to what was registered on 2 May.

Lower Radiation Recorded in Macedonian Areas
LD071721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 7 May 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) — No radioactivity in the air was recorded in Sokpje in the past 24 hours, and its level in precipitation was five times lower than yesterday. Radioactivity in Djevdjelija was 70 percent lower than the previous day. Monitoring of the atmosphere continues, and special attention is paid to drinking water, milk, and basic foodstuffs. The same preventive measures apply as before.

Radiation 'Bounced Off' Mountains, Bypassed Adriatic
LD071223 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG) — Intensified radioactivity which has been causing concern and uneasiness throughout Europe in the past several days has by-passed the Yugoslav Adriatic Coast. Experts say that the radiation wave bounced off the mountain range which stretches like an endless wall along the entire 1,000-km long coast and that favourable air currents have helped, too.

Measurements taken yesterday in the tourist centre of Split, central Adriatic coast, showed no contamination of the air. A negligible level of radiation of 0.48 microrentgens was recorded in the split area in the afternoon of Thursday last, when the radiation level inland measured above 100 microroentgens an hour.

The tourists, who have flocked to the Yugoslav Adriatic coast in larger numbers than last year, as well as the population of the littoral, are basking in all the amenities of spring, with no

restrictions placed on movement, on bathing in the sea or on consuming fresh vegetables.

Precautionary measures are still in force in most of Yugoslavia. The people are advised not to use leaf vegetables, rain water and milk from animals grazing in fields. Vegetables from the coast, where they ripen much sooner than inland, will be sent to the country's interior in large quantities than usual.

Radiation Decreasing 'Throughout the Country'

LD072243 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] The Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare announced this evening that radiation and the concentration of iodine 131 is decreasing throughout the country. And according to the latest information from the interdepartmental working group of the Croatian republican organs, basic radiation is 60 microroentgens per hour, and the concentration of iodine 131 in the air is 2.39 becquerels per cubic metre, and as experts stress is not a health hazard. Detailed tests confirm that the greater part of Yugoslavia has not been affected by significant radioactive precipitation. On the Adriatic and in most of Montenegro there has been no radioactive contamination at all.

The federal committee, on the basis of all this, is altering some of its measures and recommendations, so that for pregnant women and babies, and all other citizens, there are no longer any restrictions on going out and spending time out of doors. Greenleaf vegetables can be used after thorough washing in running water, but because of remnants of contamination these are not recommended for children under 15 or for pregnant women. Rain water can be used for drinking only where it was collected before 28 April or after controls.

Levels Continue To Fall in Slovenia

LD062138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 6 May 86

[Summary] Ljubljana, 6 May (TANJUG) — Radiation levels in Slovenia continue to fall. The radiation levels fell 20-25 per cent compared to yesterday's levels. Milk and eggs have not been contaminated and are currently on sale. Fresh vegetables, however, have been withdrawn from sale and will be destroyed. Fresh meat will only be sold after it has been analyzed. It is also advisable not to hold sporting events in the open or in rainy weather.

LCY Presidium's Vidic on Chernobyl Accident

AU061509 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 86 p 2

[Article by Dobrivoje Vidic: "Time for Agreements"]

[Text] It often happens that a particular event causes something to be no longer what it was yesterday, to be no longer able to remain what it was. This, you see, is the case with the accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Why can it no longer be what it was? Is it because of 104 or because of 120 microroentgens, because of the 3 percent of radiation received by a person from one chest X-ray?

It is so because every single layman now understands that he is also exposed to the horrible side of the nuclear age and that he can be systematically destroyed and finally annihilated by the silent fires of radiation. Now even "only" one Chernobyl seems to be enough to remind us all of this.

The world gains experiences and on the basis of these experiences it reflects on the meaning of the events that make up these experiences. In the fifties and sixties the degree of radiation was not measured from hour to hour as it is nowadays but atomic bombs continued to explode on all sides and we were passing through a stage of intensive tests of new nuclear weapons. The nuclear age was taking its toll for a breakthrough. Relying on their monopoly, the nuclear powers were arrogantly entering the stage of a new quality of armaments. Even at that time enough was known about the dangers of radiation and the lethal power of new weapons. The Nonaligned Movement came into being in 1961, among other things, primarily as a result of the awareness of the fact that in the event of continued irreconcilable confrontations between the blocs, the bloc division of the world, which is entering the nuclear age and the age of nuclear weapons, could and necessarily would lead to the nuclear annihilation of mankind. The Belgrade conference sounded the alarm bells and called attention to the roots of the dangers we all face.

If we are already entering the nuclear age, then everything must be done to ensure that the atoms serve peace. The slogan has been raised: "Atoms for peace."

The agreement on banning all nuclear tests except underground ones was an expression of this awareness. Recently the Nonaligned Movement has intensified its actions and it is appealing for an end to all nuclear tests. An expression of this is also that part of Gorbachev's disarmament plan which stands on the position that nuclear tests should be completely stopped. The United States has not accepted this and has refused to follow this road.

Scientists stay silent or have been silenced and they are not saying what they could about underground nuclear explosions.

But at the same time all possibilities hav already been created to put nuclear weapons into orbit around the earth.

Numerous incidents in nuclear weapons tests and in the storage of these weapons have followed one another, there have already been incidents of nuclear submarines running aground in shallow and deep ocean waters, and no real information is available about what happens with the fuel that is stored or removed to "nuclear dumps."

The frightening aspects of the nuclear age have already acquired proportions that are barely still on the border of control. Therefore it would be naive and irresponsible to create the impression that the only problem now is the question of how the

nuclear power plants and nuclear reactors can be controlled. As though in this case everything is in order.

Of course, international organizations should be fully authorized by all UN member-countries to monitor the quality of protection of man and the human environment in nuclear power plants, at the centers of installed reactors, and so forth, and also to exercise control over the purposes for which they are used.

For, at the same time, the production of plutonium continues unhindered. The monopoly of nuclear powers is complete and it is being defended by invoking the interests of mankind. We all continue to subscribe to the treaties on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons as though the whole matter depended on this.

Unfortunately it has become possible for us to measure the degree of development of human civilization by the firepower of lethal weapons. About this, too, no real and reliable information is available and all such information is guarded as the greatest military secret, as though what is involved were not the fate of all people of the world.

It is believed that in the Vietnam war more bombs were dropped on that small country than all the bombs dropped during the whole of World War II. Hypocritical civilization was reconciled to this: Let them, for, after all, they are not nuclear bombs. Thus the effect of the past nuclear weapons tests and other experiments connected with nuclear energy also has not been measured to this day.

Drawings of nuclear devices that can be turned into tools of individual terrorism have appeared in the press and, at the same time, the terror of nuclear armaments and of the continued race in these weapons hangs over the entire mankind.

At the same time, the general social awareness of the dangers of the nuclear age and awareness of the need for organized opposition to these dangers are growing.

After Chernobyl it has become strikingly obvious how great is the responsibility of statesmen, the elected holders of public authority, to seek and find internationally agreed ways of dealing with the negative aspects of the nuclear age in the interests of all mankind.

At the same time, the organized and progressively oriented public faces the increasing duty to undertake on its part strong public activities and actions for this purpose, activities and actions that would lead in this direction. For, Chernobyl has shown how even because of those few microroentgens pregnant women must stay in closed rooms. We have already reached the point where the question is raised: What is the sense of bearing children? What a question and what an answer!

Creating an illusion of action by reducing the contemporary problems of the protection of mankind merely to the limited sphere of control of nuclear reactors should not be allowed.

It is time for peace in the true sense of the word and for human solidarity, it is time to resolutely start the process of real and complete disarmament on the basis of the policy and practice of active peaceful coexistence between peoples and states with different sociopolitical systems, the only policy and practice possible in our period.

'Belated' Information Causes 'Mistrust' in Poland

AU071301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 87 p 7

[Permanent correspondent N. Burzan report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 5 May — A radioactive cloud has been hanging over Poland for at least a week, but it was only today that the first specific and exact data were published on the radiation level measurements between 28 April and 2 May. Such incomplete and belated information to the public has caused much indignation among the people and mistrust of everything that has been published in official communiques.

The latest announcement by a special government commission points out that "the appearance of radioactive iodine in the air has virtually ceased" and that only routine measurements are taken.

POLITIKA Discusses 'Lessons of Chernobyl'

AU061421 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 86 p 2

[Bosko Jaksic commentary: "Chernobyl Radiation"]

[Excerpts] Long threatening shadows have extended over tremendous areas. The radioactive cloud that we are "spying upon" with an existential interest in our fate is already over Britain in the West and Saudi Arabia in the South. We all know what Chernobyl is and where it is. We are tormented by what we do not know: How did it all happen, who has the right to restrict information, what will the consequences be ...?

It may seem cynical, but a considerable part of mankind has been shaken by an accident at only one of the four nuclear reactors at one of the 360 atomic power stations in the world. What is this against a single thermonuclear bomb of 100 megatons?

The tremendous stocks of "A" weapons — and this may be one of the lessons of Chernobyl — are incomparably more dangerous.

Albert Einstein said a long time ago that mankind behaves like a monkey touching a nuclear trigger. Luckily enough, there has been no nuclear war. There seem to have been more than enough nuclear accidents. There may be a lesson in that, too. States prepare for war like giants, but in the race for prestige they sometimes remind one of pygmies with their incomplete mastery of (dangerous) technologies.

There is another dimension which has caused concern — not without serious reason — in the modern world. It is correct to say that this mankind of ours is divided by various "iron curtains," obstacles of an ideological or any other kind. It is also

correct to say, however, that in the situations like Chernobyl there are no curtains that will stop the threatening radioactive clouds of iodine, strontium, cesium ....

Has anybody the right to try to prevent the flow of information in what we call the fateful interdependence of the world? It does not matter whether it is to one's own or to another people. All children are the same. Both those near Kiev and those 2,500 kilometers away must know that they will be deprived of lawns (for a few days, luckily).

There is no "higher aim," whether it be called ideological vigilance, military secret, or technological suspicion that could be put above the right to live. If an attempt is made to deprive us of such information as measurable facts, even if only for a short time, what can one think of the hundreds and thousands of other pieces of information which at this moment, in their secrecy, determine our future fate?

The lessons of Chernobyl will continue to be gathered. One of them, strongly manifested, is the solidarity of the world in working together when facing danger that touches us all. The block obstacles have to some extent been overcome in the case of Chernobyl; aid has been offered. Along with the acceptance of this aid, this is the only road to prevent catastrophes or to eliminate their consequences.

Nuclear power stations are not harmless like macaroni factories. "The Einstein monkey" continues to live in us.

Therefore, when demands come from various sides for true and complete information about what happened in Chernobyl, one must know that such information serves very well indeed a better perception of all the consequences. All the consequences concern all of us. Mastering the atom for military and peaceful purposes, mankind has opened to itself too many sources of dangerous radiation.

Nuclear Power Plant Not Mentioned in Croatian Plan

LD062056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, May 6 (TANJUG) — The proposed location for nuclear waste storage from Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant at Krsko is not to be found planned in the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia.

At its session here today, the Croatian Assembly approved Croatia's draft development plan for the 1986-90 period. This draft does not have the construction of another nuclear power plant, Prevlaka, in Yugoslavia whose location was planned before close to Zagreb, capital of Croatia.

The draft does not mention locations for storing nuclear waste of medium and low radioactivity from the Krsko plant built on the boundary between Yugoslavia's Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. This storage was planned in the areas of Mount Papul and Mount Psunj.

People living in the areas held several local and regional gatherings last winter and sent their demand to the Assembly of Croatia to drop Mount Papuk and Mount Psunj as possible locations for nuclear waste storage.

Further on Station Postponement

AU071649 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (AFP) — Yugoslav anti-nuclear campaigners, their movement strengthened by the Chernobyl accident, have succeeded in bringing about a decision in Croatia to postpone indefinitely plans for a nuclear power station near Zagreb, the Belgrade daily *VECERNJE NOVOSTI* reported Wednesday.

Work on the Prevlaka power station on the River Sva, in the north of the country, should have started in 1988, and 12 foreign firms had already submitted tenders.

Yugoslavia has only one nuclear power station, some 50 kilometres (30 miles) west of Zagreb, brought into service in 1981 with the help of U.S. firm Westinghouse. It generates 668 megawatts.

The Croatian parliament, looking at plans for development in the region up to 1990, decided that after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union a debate on energy policy was called for, with particular reference to the Yugoslav nuclear programme.

Opponents of nuclear energy, who form an appreciable majority, will press for a referendum, which would be a first for socialist Yugoslavia if it took place.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Failure To Agree on Ban of E. European Food Imports

AU071351 Paris AFP in English
1336 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 7 (AFP) — Representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC) were Wednesday having trouble reaching agreement on a proposal to suspend certain food imports from six Eastern European countries in the wake of the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union, community sources said here.

They said that during a meeting of permanent delegates from the 12 EEC members, France, Italy and the Netherlands wanted to expand the measures to include East Germany, Albania and Yugoslavia.

The EEC's Executive Commission, in its proposal submitted Tuesday, had included only those countries located within a 1000 kilometer (625 miles) radius of Chernobyl, namely the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania.

French, Italian and Dutch officials have said the commission's restricted list would not prevent the entry of potentially contaminated food products via the three countries not included.

But West Germany has refused to include East Germany, arguing that intra-German trade cannot be tampered with and that all food imports from East Germany are carefully monitored by West German authorities.

Italy is also seeking authorization to take national measures excluding imports from certain Eastern bloc countries if the community does not approve the ban on food from such states as Yugoslavia.

The commission has said it has been in contact with Albania, East Germany and Yugoslavia, as well as with Austria and Sweden, to determine the extent to which their food products might be contaminated. The products the commission has said could be banned are livestock, meat, fresh dairy products, fresh fruit and vegetables, freshwater fish and caviar. If no agreement is reached today among permanent representatives here, the question could be debated Monday at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers, sources said.

AUSTRIA

Gratz on Possible Damages Demands to USSR

AU072014 Vienna Television Service in German
1906 GMT 7 May 86

[Interview given by Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz to television reporter Eugen Freund in Vienna; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Gratz] This [demands that the USSR pay for damages caused by the Chernobyl disaster] is not only an Austrian problem; currently this is a problem of all offices dealing with international law in the affected European states, with whom we are coordinating our activities, and in Austria too lawyers are researching whether there are stipulations in international law that justify such demands for damages.

[Freund] Does this mean that activities will be coordinated with other states before taking any individual actions? Or could you imagine that Austria would dare to act on its own?

[Gratz] Of course, it is always possible to act on one's own. When there are states that are affected in the same way — I have reports that some states are considering the same measures — then it is certainly more useful to act in a coordinated fashion, that means with the same arguments and with the same method of calculating the damage.

[Freund] Mr Minister, there is a case of precedence: Some years ago a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite crashed in Canada and contaminated the area. The Canadian Government kept on quarreling with the Soviet Government and even brought charges against it — at least according to information from the Canadian Embassy in Vienna — until Canada did finally receive some money. Does this give you hope?

[Gratz] Of course, this gives one a certain amount of hope, although especially in this field there exist written stipulations of international law. These must be analyzed, as I have said, and there are top experts and international law judges all over Europe, and they have to work that out. But may I say that I consider the real problem in another field — that is, a lesson has to be drawn from this accident: First, that our way of thinking about nuclear power plants near the border is no longer correct because in reality, as the current damage shows, Europe has become one whole in this respect; second, that the existing contracts on control, inspection, and information are insufficient, and that it is not only we who are demanding that these contracts be supplemented or newly concluded, but this was also done at the summit meeting of heads of state and government in Tokyo some days ago. And here I think that due to the shock of this event the states will suddenly be willing to achieve such an agreement. This would be much, much more helpful in the future.

[Freund] Now, there could be people who say: This is again typical for the Austrians. They are afraid of attacking the big Soviet Union because there are big deals they want to conclude with the Soviet Union; these deals are currently being negotiated, and one does not want to interfere, does not want to cause any unpleasant consequences. Could this also play a role in Austria's decisions?

[Gratz] No, certainly not, because in all fields the Soviet Union is a hard negotiator but a reliable contracting party. That means that our economic relations are one thing, and the other thing is that when one of the two states thinks that it has some specific right in one field, it must demand this right and try to enforce it. None of the parties is angry about this. Particularly because I have also already heard some opinions of this sort, I think that in this respect the Austrians should for a change keep a bit more together — especially when our national interests are at stake —

and not try to place the blame on each other already in Austria even before we have found out what we can do abroad.

DENMARK

Parliament Seeks Closing of Swedish Nuclear Center

AU071529 Paris AFP in English 1524 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 (AFP) — The Danish Parliament on Wednesday urged the government to demand the closing down, as soon as possible, of Sweden's nuclear centre at Barsebaek, 15 kms (nine miles) from here.

A majority of M.P.'s voted for the resolution, proposed by the opposition Social Democrat Party before the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, requesting the government to urge Stockholm to close down the Barsebaek plant. The party said that it was badly sited in a heavily populated region in northern Europe with 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Party leader Anker Joergensen explained: "The nuclear threat is one that concerns us all, so we are not interfering in Sweden's domestic affairs when we ask Stockholm to close down Barsebaek which is so close to our frontier."

A majority of Danish M.P.'s want the closing down not only of Barsebaek, but also of other neighbouring nuclear plants, particularly at Greisewald, in West Germany, 110 kms (66 miles) from Denmark's southern coast.

Danish Prime Minister Poul Schlueter is known to be hesitant about approaching Stockholm over Barsebaek on the grounds that it is interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country.

Sweden decided, after a 1980 referendum, to start slowly dismantling its 12 nuclear plants, supplying 40 percent of its electricity, from 1995-2010.

Editorials on Lack of Information From USSR

Gorbachev 'Squandered' Prestige Abroad

PM070810 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 2 May 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Disappointment"]

[Text] Yesterday CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stood on the dais by the Lenin Mausoleum on Red Square in Moscow and accepted the applause of his people in the traditional Soviet manner.

There have been such great Western expectations of the new man. Such hopes have been attached to him as a renewer — and he has thrown the sympathy and most of the respect away on an attitude that in its way is "old Russian." It has been the isolated Soviet Union's strength to be able to orchestrate information both inside and outside the country. It has done so because of misguided ideas. The Soviet Union could very well have tolerated criticism and open debate and will now have to understand that its time of isolation is past.

It is not only of interest to us if a nuclear power station explodes in Kiev. It also represents a danger to our lives. That is why it is so incredibly disappointing and cynical of the Soviet authorities not to give immediate and clear warning instead of engaging in a foolish attempt that was doomed to failure in advance to hide the facts. In 3 days Gorbachev squandered too much of his prestige abroad. The Soviet Union's friends outside the Soviet Union are hurt.

Secrecy Over Incident Castigated

PM071140 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 30 Apr 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Shocking Silence"]

[Text] When 6 years ago an accident took place at the U.S. nuclear power station at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, panic almost spread throughout the world, but fortunately we escaped with the fears alone. "The worst thing imaginable" did not happen, but the situation did give rise to a worldwide debate on the risks, and here in Denmark we had yet another discussion about the unfortunate location of Sweden's Barseback nuclear power station.

At the Soviet nuclear power station at Chernobyl near Kiev "something or other" has happened. We do not know what this was, but over the whole of Scandinavia rising levels of radioactivity have been measured, and at Sweden's Forsmark nuclear power station alarm was so great that evacuation was begun.

Only then did the Soviet Union confirm that "an accident has happened in the Ukraine and that it has claimed victims." It is so upsettingly incredible that the Soviet Union, which on behalf of the whole of humanity time and again appeals to the United States to halt nuclear testing, should experience a nuclear accident — without anyone being informed! There is a difference between a military nuclear test and a civilian accident. This is true, but it is for this very reason that the traditional Russian uncommunicativeness is unreasonable and the country's long silence is shocking. The Soviet Union should of course have raised the alarm and given reasonable warning when the accident happened. It is an expression of a lack of good-neighborliness to pretend that nothing has happened and only admit to the accident several days after it happened and only to do so after Sweden had discovered the increased radiation. It is especially important that when the Soviet Union is as lax in its safety regulations as it is, there should be friendly agreements on rapid warnings about such catastrophes which could affect other countries. Now we have been shown the difference in the reports given of the nuclear accidents on Three Mile Island and at Chernobyl. And that is precisely what is appalling: Why should there be a difference in the alarms raised over such civilian accidents?

WHO Urges Coordinated Response to Nuclear Accidents

AU071116 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Copenhagen, May 7 (AFP) — Eleven health experts from European nations including the Soviet Union have urged a coordinated international reaction after any future nuclear accident, by way of immediate information exchanges. At a meeting here on the aftermath of the April 26 Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Ukraine, they also decided its "acute stage" had now passed, and new protection measures against ionising radiation were no longer needed. Their recommended future response would include surveillance, with immediate data exchanges at goth international and even national level.

"We have encountered communication problems in different services, even in Western countries," World Health Organisation deputy director Dr. J. P. Jardel said after the experts had discussed the Chernobyl aftermath here Tuesday. While regretting a lack of information from countries like the Soviet Union, the experts recommended lifting post-Chernobyl measures like travel and food import restrictions, introduced by some countries for want of full facts. But they said nuclear fall-out from clouds over Europe could create long-term regional problems in places including northern Sweden, Bavaria in southern West Germany, and Poland.

The experts urged people not to drink milk in regions where sizeable quantities of radioactivity had been dumped on the soil, not to drink water from wells, and to wash all vegetables. At the same time the contaminated zone was relatively limited on a European scale, they said, at several dozen or perhaps several hunded kilometers (miles) round the Ukraine accident site.

Dr. Jardel said latest data indicated no further radioactivity emission at the Chernobyl site. They also believed radiation levels in neighbouring countries to the Soviet Union had never directly endangered the lives of their populations.

FINLAND

Radiation Levels Continue To Slowly Decline

LD071313 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] According to the Institute of Radiation Protection, (?outside) radiation in Finland is still slowly declining. The amount of radioactive iodine in milk has remained much the same: all over the country it is less the 60 Becquerel units a liter. The limit for rejection is 2,000 units. Fresh vegetables, such as (?radishes), nettles, and spring onions, may be eaten without special restriction, according to the Institute of Radiation Protection. Fresh products from abroad that are in the stores have been checked and approved by the Customs laboratory.

Experts Evaluate Long-Term Radiation Effects

AU061847 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 6 May 86

[Excerpts] Helsinki, May 6 (AFP) — About 100 Finns will develop cancer due to the radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster, the National Radiological Center said here Tuesday, while a U.S. professor predicted a 0.18 per cent rise in deaths in Poland, Romania and Ukraine. In Finland, people received within a week the amount of radiation they normally get in a year, which will lead to an estimated 100 people "sooner or later" getting cancer from the increased radiation, Professor Antii Vuorinen of the Radiological Safety Center said.

In Vienna, W.J. Gofman, who teaches physics and medicine at Berkeley University in California, said that the April 25 accident would lead to an additional 9,000 deaths per five million people (0.18 per cent) in the next 10 to 30 years in the worst-affected regions: Poland, Romania, and Ukraine. Professor Gofman said there would be 187 additional cancer-related deaths within 10 to 30 years for every five million people in regions further from the site but who were still exposed to 10 millirems more radiation than normal.

The average dose of radiation from natural sources is about 110 to 180 millirems per year. A sudden dose of 100 rem, or 1,000 millirems, will make a person sick and 500 rem will produce a major risk of death, according to U.S. scientists.

In Austria, where radioactivity is currently at 50 microrem per hour, Mr. Gofman said that 8.3 days of this level radioactivity would mean 280 more deaths by cancer in the next 10 to 30 years. He said that such a nuclear plant accident, contrary to an atomic bomb explosion, would at first cause relatively few deaths but would lead to more serious consequences in the long term.

In Helsinki, Finnish officials Tuesday announced that all foodstuffs from Eastern Europe would be examined before going on sale in Finland.

The Finnish Radiological Safety Center recommended that tourists and businessman travelling in Eastern Europe avoid going within 50 kilometers (31 miles) of Chernobyl. They were also advised not to drink milk or eat vegetables from an area within 500 kms (312 mi.) of the plant.

Radiation 'Up to Five Times' Higher Than Normal

AU072033 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Helsinki, May 7 (AFP) — Radiation levels in Finland are steadily decreasing after the nuclear accident at the Soviet Chernobyl power plant but the levels are still up to five times higher than normal, the National Radiological Center said here Wednesday. In southern and western parts of Finland radiation levels up to 30 times higher than normal were measured soon after the April 25 accident. But Professor Tapio Kytoemaa of the Radiological Centre Wednesday confirmed that according to statistical probability 100 to 300 Fins will develop cancer in the next 50 years due to the radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster.

In neighbouring Sweden, the Swedish Radiological Centre earlier this week estimated that up to 8,000 Europeans might develop cancer within the next 45 years due to the accident.

The Finnish Radiological Centre Wednesday published a comprehensive report on the fallout situation from April 26 to May 4, and the conclusion was that even if the concentrations were much higher than normal they were not dangerous to health in the short term.

FRANCE

Radiation Expert To Arrive at Moscow Embassy

LD061230 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] A French specialist, Professor Henri-Paul Jammet, is expected in Moscow this afternoon. The counsellor of the Grand Commission for Nuclear Energy and an expert in ionizing radiation, has been invited by the French Embassy to give his advice to the French community in the USSR after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The embassy wants to consult him before informing our compatriots in the USSR about possible preventive measures to be taken in the coming days, weeks, or months, and to decide on the eventual return to Kiev of the teachers who have been recalled to the Soviet capital.

French 'Antiradiation Paint' Sent to USSR

LD071449 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A manufacturer of industrial paint in the region of Paris, Les Etablissement Meyer of Levallois Perret, has just delivered an important quantity of antiradiation paint to the USSR. Some 10 tons of this special paint, which fixes radioactivity somehow like a sponge, were sent last evening by air cargo from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport. A second delivery will be made in 1 week.

Setback to Gorbachev 'Openness' Campaign Seen

PM071426 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reticence of Agitprop"]

[Text] Mr Gorbachev is not having any luck with his nuclear industry, or with one of the watchwords which he launched 1 year ago: that of "openness" in the information sphere. While this "new policy" was only just beginning to be implemented — what is more in minute doses — the Chernobyl accident immediately casts doubt on the whole information system behind which leadership in totalitarian regimes protects its power and privileges. And this is not only because the serious nature of the affair has forced Moscow to undergo the supreme humiliation of having to ask foreign countries for help.

Soviet-style regimes traditionally ban a number of "negative" events from their media: riots and other collective disturbances, of course, but also crimes, accidents, and natural disasters. First, because none of this is "edifying" and therefore does not contribute to the function of education — in fact of propaganda — which is the main task of information. Second, because anything which escapes the party's control demonstrates the limits of its power, the emptiness of its alleged "wisdom," and of the omnipotent planning system: it is therefore better to behave as if this "news" did not exist.

Unfortunately, for the party itself the result of this is to encourage rumor. Any information thus obtained is no longer credible even when it is true. This is especially so when it is given in carefully measured doses under pressure from events, and therefore becomes an admission complete with inevitable euphemisms and innuendos. What figure are we to take between the 2 dead given by the official communique and the 2,000 given over the bush telegraph? Whatever the facts it is highly probable that the Soviet public will believe the latter.

At all events modern means of observation at international level have destroyed the barriers and reticence of agitprop. We do not really know whether American satellites can always make out at will objects the size of a football anywhere on Soviet territory, as has often been said. But they are sophisticated enough to examine each building of what remains of Chernobyl power stations, and probably also to detect a large-scale evacuation of the population. In addition to this there are all the operations to measure radioactivity directly or indirectly in any part of the world.

In these circumstances, what is the point of all this secrecy which is still being observed both with regard to the circumstances of the disaster and the date on which it occurred? Once again it is the Soviets themselves — those primarily concerned — who are likely to be the last to be informed. Unless they listen to Western radio stations, including the famous Radio Liberty, against which the defector Tumanov has just helped agitprop to win another "victory." It is a victory which has the bitter taste of rearguard action.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Interior Minister Evaluates FRG Response

LD071711 Hamburg DPA in German 1552 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (DPA) — Friedrich Zimmermann, federal interior minister in a television and radio broadcast this evening on the consequences of the Soviet reactor disaster, said, among other things:

"The serious accident at the Soviet nuclear power station in Chernobyl has shocked us all. Our sympathy goes out to the people in that region. That is why the federal government offered immediate technical and medical help. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government provided only tardy and incomplete information to neighboring European states.... Although we have no precise information, the situation here is under control....

In light of our information, there is and there has been no danger for us. Increased radioactivity in the air has fallen and in many places gone down to normal readings. The UN World Health Organization also considers that there is no risk to people outside

the region concerned in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the federal government, in conjunction with the federal states, has ordered precautions for our population...for two reasons:
1. Because of the lack of information from the Soviet Union, no one could know whether and when the situation in Chernobyl was really under control.
2. Nuclear medicine seeks to keep radioactive exposure as low as possible.

The federal government's environmental policy aims to reduce noxious substances everywhere as far as possible. The principle of 'the less the better' also applies to radiation exposure.

As soon as news of the disaster in the Soviet Union was received, the federal government took precautions. Persons and vehicles at our eastern borders are being checked for radioactivity.... As we have, the European Community has ordered a temporary ban on imports of fresh foodstuffs from the Eastern Bloc.

Most of you, dear fellow citizens, may know little about the effects of radioactivity. In these important matters, the federal government relies on advice given by the Radiological Protection Board, which consists of noted biologists, physicists, and doctors. The Radiological Protection Board, for prudent reasons, has recommended certain standard values concerning the consumption of milk and leaf vegetables. Should further recommendations be necessary, the public will be informed immediately to ensure the best possible health care.... Naturally, the federal government, in conjunction with the federal states, will ensure that the farmers and merchants concerned receive speedy assistance.

Some federal states or local authorities have gone below the values indicated by the Radiological Protection Board in their measures. They certainly were motivated by the best intentions, but their action has created uncertainties among the public. The Radiological Protection Board sees no reason to change our natural habits. There is no need to forbid children to play outdoors, nor do meadows or sandpits pose a risk to health.... The federal, state, and local authorities have been cooperating closely in light of the prevailing situation in order to do everything necessary to protect health. In light of the information received from the Radiological Protection Board, I am confident that the current precautions soon will be unneccessary. Until that time, I beg you to trust us...."

USSR Spokesman Zagladin Says 'Still Worrying'

AU071112 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 7 (AFP) — The situation at Chernobyl is still "worrying" because after-effects of the nuclear accident have not yet cleared up, Kremlin spokesman Vadim Zagladin stressed in an interview with AFP here Wednesday. Mr. Zagladin, a member of the Soviet party Central Committee with responsibility for international affairs, revealed that when the explosion at Chernobyl occurred early on Saturday, April 26, "the reactor was not in operation." He left Moscow on May 1 to attend the West German Communist Party congress in Hamburg, and returns home later Wednesday.

He told AFP: "Radiation and contamination have not been cleared up, but so far as we know, the leak has been plugged." Mr. Zagladin gave the number of casualties as two dead and about 200 in hospital. "In the region bordering the Chernobyl plant, life goes on absolutely normally," he said, but did not exclude the possibility that some reports about contamination of water might be correct, although he did not want to make any firm statement. "An explosion very early on Saturday, April 26 killed two people during precautionary repair work," he added. "Why was there an explosion? We do not know exactly. An on-the-spot survey has not yet been made. In any case, the explosion was not caused by anything happening to the reactor, because it was not in operation at the time."

Mr. Zagladin considered that a human error was more likely to have caused the disaster rather than a technical fault. "But we can not say anything definite until there is a major survey which will enable us to get a 100 percent understanding of what happened," he added. Asked if Chernobyl-type reactors in other Soviet nuclear centres had been closed down, he said that when he left Moscow "all Soviet reactors were working."

"The Soviet Union is not against international cooperation to prevent nuclear accidents, as we have proved by our invitation to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)" Mr. Zagladin said, "it is all a question of studying the matter further." He did not go into details.

The seven-nation Western industrial summit in Tokyo issued a communique calling for a body to be set up, by international convention, for member nations to exchange information on all nuclear accidents and alerts.

IBERIAN PENINSULA

Newspapers Carry Wide-Ranging Editorial Comment

WA081500 [Editorial Report] Iberian papers carry a wide range of comment on the Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident. An editorial on page 4 of the Madrid daily *YA* on 30 April calls the USSR's initial silence about the accident "obviously blameworthy" partly because of "the contamination of populations beyond its own borders who may have suffered considerable harm as a result of that silence." *YA* ends by asserting that "a situation that restricts freedom of expression and that produces technological defects stemming from faulty planning is not the best framework within which to tackle the risks always inherent in mankind's venture in search of solid progress." An editorial on page 4 of the Mayday edition of Barcelona's *LA VANGUARDIA* asks: "Where are the pacifists and the ecologists?" and argues that "protests and condemnations must have no predetermined geographical, ideological, or political boundaries." The paper calls for "an international code of nuclear conduct" to cover any such incidents in the future.

According to a page 10 editorial published by the Madrid daily *EL PAIS* on 30 April, "the attitude of the Soviet authorities, which only admitted the accident 24 hours after the event," "justifies the mistrust with which the entire world has received those authorities' inquiries and announcements." *EL PAIS* says

that the incident "has highlighted not only the major technical shortcomings with regard to security that still exist but also the total absence of international regulations in this regard."

The Lisbon daily *DIARIO DE NOTICIAS* on 30 April carries an editorial on page 6 which claims that "the most logical conclusion" is that "faced with the accident's effects on neighboring Western countries, the USSR had no choice but to confirm that which it failed to announce spontaneously at the time," and rejects the suggestion that the admission exemplifies any new "openness" on the USSR'S part.

According to Jose Antonio Saraiva, editor of Lisbon's *EXPRESSO*, in an editorial appearing on page 8 of the weekly's 3 May edition, "the 'new Gorbachev era' has not brought much change" with regard to the dissemination of information and "such behavior increasingly tarnishes the USSR's image abroad."

ITALY

Craxi Received Gorbachev Message on Incident

LD071850 Rome International Service in Italian 1730 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] The health minister's measures regarding the restrictions imposed on vegetable and milk consumption are likely to remain in force for a number of days yet, even though a drop in the levels of radioactivity in the air has been registered. Recent rains, however have caused the radioactivity levels at ground level to increase, hence the state of emergency.

The Christian Democratic Party today submitted a motion in the Senate on the problems raised by the Soviet nuclear incident. The motion requested that the government reveal the steps it has taken and its contacts with Soviet authorities, as well as supply accurate data on radioactivity levels.

Premier Craxi today received a message from Gorbachev in which he said that Italy, too, would be kept informed of the progress aimed at eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

The Christian Democrats felt that the national energy plan must be implemented, even if safety is at the highest level in Italy's nuclear plants. Other political parties, particularly the Communists, have asked the government to reveal the extent of the damage suffered by farmers owing to the radioactive cloud.

Radioactive 'Cloud' Expected To Leave Late 7 May

AU071028 Rome ANSA in English 1008 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 7 — The radioactive "cloud", produced by the Soviet nuclear disaster at their Chernobyl power plant last week, is expected to leave the atmosphere above Italian territory by late this morning at the latest, Italian airforce weather experts said, following their latest study of wind conditions.

Yesterday, the special technical-scientific committee, set up to keep tabs on the nuclear emergency, released their latest findings which showed a drop in the radioactivity in the atmosphere. Tests on milk samples showed a slight drop in radioactivity in the northern and central Italy, but an increase in the south. Radioactivity in vegetables increased throughout the peninsula.

The special committee explained that the rise in radioactivity in vegetables was due to the recent rainfall which, in effect, "cleaned" the atmosphere. The increase of radioactivity in milk, produced in southern italy, was said to the delay caused by the cows' digestive cycle. [sentence as received]

Sources at the Health Ministry here said that they are studying ways to treat, and thus utilize, the milk which has been gathered in recent days and their report should be out shortly. These same sources said that imported "contaminated" livestock, particularly from Poland, will be put into quaratine.

SPAIN

Madrid Reports Radiation Levels in Catalonia

LD071621 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] This afternoon, the interministerial commission conducting radiation checks in Spain following the Chernobyl accident presented its preliminary report concerning the period of 28 April to 4 May. In its conclusions the report affirms that at no time were significant variations detected in the levels of exposure measured following the Soviet nuclear accident. The analysis of the isotopes showed levels below the limits [as heard] until Friday evening, whereas on Saturday the presence of Iodine-131 and other nuclear fission products were detected in the province of Valencia. On Sunday Iodine-131 was detected in the province of Tarragona. However the report affirms that the levels of concentration were always well below the international limits.

After this report was published low-level radioactivity was detected in Barcelona in the rain which fell during the last few hours. RNE in Catalonia:

[Unidentified correspondent] The Department of Industry and Energy of the Generalitat [of Catalonia] has confirmed the presence of traces of radioactive isotopes, Iodine-131 in particular, in the rainwater. According to the Generalitat, the population does not need to take any special protection measures. The level of radioactive isotopes found does not significantly alter the levels measured in the Catalan region since the accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Within the framework of these checks, road traffic crossing the border from France is also being inspected.

SWEDEN

Energy Minister, USSR Envoy Cited on Chernobyl

PM070746 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 2 May 86 p 6

[Willy Silberstein report: "Pankin Promises Information"]

[Text] "Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin has promised that we will be told if anything happens in Chernobyl to alter the risk scenario for Sweden," Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl said Wednesday [30 April].

On 30 April Ambassador Boris Pankin met Foreign Ministry Political Department Chief Jan Eliasson for talks. These talks had been long planned and were not the result of the reactor accident. Nevertheless, the question was raised. On the Swedish side there were renewed demands for information.

"The ambassador expressed his understanding of the fact that we want information," Dahl said. "He also provided the valuable piece of information that the three remaining reactors in Chernobyl have been shut down. This has been done to reduce the risk of new accidents." According to Pankin the reason why the Soviet Union did not inform its neighbors earlier was due to the fact that the Soviet authorities did not at first realize the seriousness of the accident, Dahl said. Pankin gave assurances that the Soviet Union has no desire to keep important information from other states.

"A dialogue with the Soviet Union is important. I would like to stress that we are still not satisfied with the information we have been given; we assume that we will be given more detailed answers," Dahl said.

"I hope that the Soviet Union learns the lesson that out of concern both for its own citizens and for the safety of the rest of the world it will in future come forward with information when something serious has happened." Birgitta Dahl wants to calm the people who are worried about radioactive fallout. The authorities are not withholding any information, she said.

Even though it has now emerged that the reactor involved in the accident, unlike the majority of reactors in the Soviet Union, was enclosed in a protective shell, this protection did not come up to Swedish standards, Birgitta Dahl said.

"That protective shell would never have been approved by us.

"We must also remember that an amount of time similar to that which we devoted to nuclear power will also be needed for the development of other energy sources." At Wednesday's government meeting Birgitta Dahl gave a detailed report on the Soviet accident. She said that the government was in complete agreement about how the question is to be handled.

The Riksdag will be given information about the accident when questions to the energy minister on the subject are answered on Monday 12 May.

Concern Expressed Over 2d Chernobyl AES Reactor

LD071723 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] [Announcer] We have received new innformation about what is happening in the area of the catastrophe around Chernobyl in the Soviet Union. Just over an hour ago, the Swedish Atomic Energy Board received new satellite pictures from the area. The pictures create unease about the situation in the other, so far undamaged, reactor. We have this from Dan Magnerud:

[Magnerud] Well, just over an hour ago there came new satellite pictures of the disaster area around Chernobyl. The pictures were taken yesterday morning by a [words indistinct]. From the pictures one can see that extensive (?ground) work is going on in the area. The reservoir that belongs to the damaged reactor has at least partially [words indistinct]. To this [words indistinct] the interior of the damaged reactor might still be burning. The Atomic Energy Board is now worried about what might happen to the reactor next to the damaged one. Lars Hoegberg of the Atomic Energy Board has just seen the new satellite pictures.

[Hoegberg] It is clear that some work is going on at the plant site: What is most noticeable about it really is that something has been done to the cooling water channel at the damaged reactor.

[Magnerud] (?What have they done so far?)

[Heogberg] It is quite logical that if radioactivity has been released there, they would want to stop more from coming out — into the big dam, maybe to the river.

[Magnerud] Could there still be a fire inside the reactor?

[Hoegberg] We have said all along that (?if) they have a very dense core down at the bottom of the damaged reactor, how the heat can (?be released) one can only speculate.

[Magnerud] Are you also worried about the reactor next to the damaged reactor? Why are you worried?

[Hoegberg] Well, in the interviews yesterday with Russian experts in Moscow, it was apparent that the third reactor, that is, the one right next to the damaged one, is the object of investigation, and we are a bit worried about that. At the same time, that does not mean that there may be an emission of the same size as that which occurred when the other reactor was damaged.

[Magnerud] But something might have happened to that reactor too?

[Hoegberg] I [words indistinct] that it is not yet confirmed that the emission has stopped, and naturally we will follow developments with great attention, and as soon as we know something, we will provide the information.

[Magnerud] Are you worried about the other reactor?

[Hoegberg] I am (?not satisfied) with our situation in Sweden,

because we know what the maximum [words indistinct] long time [words indistinct] reduced the emissions. We [words indistinct] less, and we have a relief organization [words indistinct] only for Swedish citizens. [words indistinct]

[Magnerud] Are we over the danger at the disaster area?

[Hoegberg] No, not until we get confirmation from the Russians that the situation is quite stable.

Editorial on Uncertainty, Danger of Nuclear Power

PM071348 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 2 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Uncertainty and the Dangers of Nuclear Power"]

[Text] So, we can breathe out again — and can start breathing in too. After the first few days the winds from the Ukraine have been favorable. It is now central and southern Europe which are being subjected to higher radioactivity. In Poland children under 16 are being given iodine to prevent injury from radiation, while adults are being recommended to drink mineral water with added iodine salts.

The Soviet authorities — and this also includes the TASS news agency and the broadcasting media — are reporting that everything is under control. That's how things always are in the Soviet Union, particularly when something dramatic has occurred. As long as independent observers have not had an opportunity to look at things themselves, reassuring statements should be taken with a certain skepticism.

With its blockade on information the Soviet Union is creating uncertainty. Sweden — as [Foreign Minister] Sten Andersson advocated in his 1 May speech — should demand an information agreement. The Swedish authorities have been candid in their comments on reports and measurements. What we can complain about is the fact that the warnings came at such a late stage. The public was not told until Wednesday — 3 days after the fallout began — that small children should not be allowed to play in sandpits and puddles and that no one should drink from collections of standing water.

It is clear that in many places amounts of radioactivity from 10 times up to 100 times the normal have been measured — not just twice the normal level, which seems to be an average. We have not been told where these levels have been recorded or how careful we should be in such areas. Our emergency readiness is poor.

A number of Swedish newspapers and an advocate of nuclear power from the Moderate Coalition Party — Per Unckell — stubbornly assert that the Chernobyl accident is a sign of a problem that belongs specifically to communist states. That argument does not hold water.

A recently leaked U.S. Congress report shows that 151 "evident safety incidents" involving the risk of major leaks have happened outside the Eastern bloc since 1971. Not a single incident has been reported from the East, but unfortunately this does not mean that there have been none. In all the cases reported the situation was put to rights without serious emissions. But this does not mean that nuclear power is "safe" and "does not harm the environment." He that hath eyes to see, let him use them.

For the Soviet Union and its new leadership under Mikhail Gorbachev the situation is serious. The commitment to nuclear power as the source of energy of the future must have taken a pounding. The catastrophe came in the Soviet Union's cornfield, where the land could be unusable for a long time. And the absence of information to the Soviet Union's citizens and to the rest of the world is yet another catastrophe for Gorbachev's new line of "transparency" and greater openness in the system.

TURKEY

Atomic Agency Says No Danger of Radioactivity

TA071137 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] It has been announced that there is no longer any danger from radiation in Turkey. All measures against radiation have been suspended. President of the Turkish Atomic Agency Commission Ahmet Yuksel Ozemre made a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] on the issue. As a result of activities over 3 days, our commission's radioactivity decontamination teams have declared Kapikule radioactive-free following radiation caused by rain 4 days ago. Radioactive clouds are drifting from Europe towards America as a result of natural atmospheric currents. Turkey is completely free from the effects of the nuclear accident at the nuclear power station near Kiev.

AFGHANISTAN

BAKHTAR Criticizes Western 'Hullaballoo'

LD071358 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0430 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kabul, May 6, BAKHTAR: A Political Observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The United States and other Western countries have launched an anti-Soviet hullaballoo of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station.

Instead of expressing sincere sympathy about the accident, Washington administration and its NATO allies are taking advantage of the accident for their sordid political aims.

The mass media of the United States and Western countries by making fake propaganda and distortion of facts are endeavouring to create misconceptions and fears among the world people about an accident which has come under the full control of the Soviet authorities.

The hullabaloo began by Washington reached its climax in the summit conference of seven major capitalist countries. The White House and its associates need this hullaballoo also for casting aspersion on the Soviet Union, on its peaceful initiatives, to call in question of very possibility of conducting talks and reaching agreement with the USSR as well as to distract the public opinion from the most urgent contemporary questions, that is, prevention of arms race and universal disarmament.

The anti-Soviet propaganda campaign aims at camouflaging the U.S. militarist aims and to whitewash the indignation and hatred shown by the world people concerning the ontinuation of the nuclear tests by the United States.

The heads of the seven major capitalists countries shed crocodile tears in the summit conference of Tokyo of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station but did not give any mention about the prevention of nuclear tests and disaarmament till the year 2000 which was proposed by the Soviet Union.

Instead of criticising Washington policy for its negligence of the world public opinion on the prevention of nuclear tests and the prevention of arms race depicted at the conference the "horrors" of the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. Aimed at confusing the public opinion of the world and distracting their mind of the most important questions of peace, detente and disarmament which are deterred by Reagan administration.

ARGENTINA

Nuclear Experts Stress Security in Plants

PY071602 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish
0127 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 May (DYN) — Officials of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] reported today that Argentine nuclear plants — Atucha I and II and Embalse — are "safer" than the Soviet plants in Chernobyl, where a serious accident took place recently. They added that the possibility of a similar accident in the country "are minimal."

The CNEA experts also explained that "the great world powers, both the United States and the Soviet, Union, are less careful than many other weaker countries, such as Argentina, as far as radiation control is concerned."

They added that "Argentina fully complies with the security recommendations provided for by the International Atomic Energy Agency, while the great world powers generally pay no attention to those organizations, which they use for their own benefit."

These remarks were made in a press conference granted today at the Argentine Center of Engineers by Oscar Quihillalt, manager of the CNEA projects; Eduardo Diaz, manager of the Embalse nuclear plant; Rodolfo Fernandez Franzini, manager of Atucha I; Rodolfo Touzet, head of the Embalse Coordination Department; and Abel Gonzalez, liaison chief and former manager of the radiation and security control.

Passengers Tested for Radioactivity on Arrival

PY080110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 May 86 p 11

[Text] (NA) — Authorities at Ezeiza airport began testing this week the levels of radioactivity on passengers from areas that could have been affected by the Chernobyl nuclear accident. In the first flight tested, the results failed to yield positive results although one of the passengers had come from the city of Kiev near the site of the accident.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

XINHUA Roundup on Chernobyl Incident

OW051050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA) — A roundup report by XINHUA reporters: Some West European countries have been monitoring radioactive material released by a Soviet nuclear power plant after an accident occurred, but many experts have pointed out that the amounts of radioactive material that have reached Western Europe are not enough to endanger people's health.

Swedish scholar (Olmer), who is working at Morocco's Institute of Marine Radioactivity, on 30 April detected in the atmosphere over France iodine and cesium particles released by the Chernobyl nuclear plant in the Soviet Union. He said: "The amounts of these particles are enough to be measured, but not enough to pose any danger." He said he believes the radioactive dust will disappear in 1 or 2 weeks, while, for example, radioactive dust from atmospheric nuclear explosions takes a few years to disappear, he noted. Professor (Boaili Belolan), general director of France's Central Bureau for the Prevention of Ion Radi-

ation, told this reporter on the same day: "Up to now the amounts of radioactive material detected outside Soviet territory have been very far from the stipulated limit, and even farther from the danger level."

In northern West Germany the amounts of monitored radioactive material have exceeded the normal level by 2 to 3 times, while the radiation level in West Berlin and some areas of Bavaria has doubled. An expert from West Germany's Ministry of the Interior has noted that radioactivity is dangerous to health only when the radiation level is 100 times higher than the normal level.

Heinz Riesenhuber, West German minister of research and technology, has pointed out in a statement that West Germany's nuclear power stations are "absolutely safe" and no similar accidents will occur in these stations.

Meanwhile, West Germany's Greens party has issued a statement criticizing Soviet leaders and Bonn for presenting a false picture of the accident and not allowing citizens to know all the facts. The statement demands that the Soviet Union publish all relevant data relating to the accident. Atomic energy experts have called on the Soviet Government to abandon its "irresponsible policy of protecting secrets." They have also demanded that all Soviet nuclear power plants be put under some kind of international supervision in order to prevent similar accidents in the future.

According to a morning broadcast on 30 April by Radio Austria, departments concerned in Austria have detected radioactive dust that drifted into Austria. The departments noted that the radiation levels were higher in southern Austria. However, Austrian experts have held that although radioactive material in Austria has increased, the level has not reached a point endangering people's health.

COSTA RICA

USSR's Ryuytel on 'Exaggerated' Reports

PA071454 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1245 GMT 7 May 86

[Report by Danilo Antunez and Nery Artiaga]

[Excerpt] We are reporting directly from San Jose, Costa Rica, exclusively for Radio America. Delegations from various European, American, African, and Asian countries have arrived at the Juan Santamaria Airport to attend the ceremony of transfer of government, which will take place tomorrow starting at 0900 at the National Stadium.

Among the delegations that have arrived is the one from the USSR, headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, who was interviewed by Radio America.

[Begin recording] [Ryuytel — in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] Yes, this what we believe, that reports have been exaggerated and manipulated.

[Unidentified reporter] So, can the world be definitely sure that there will be no other consequences for the population?

[Ryuytel The necessary measures have been taken in the USSR to minimize the consequences of this accident. A state committee created especially for this purpose, some time ago, approves the necessary measures to ensure and guarantee security at nuclear plants. [end recording]

Undoubtedly, the presence of the Supreme Soviet deputy chairman has stirred up a natural curiousity and questions about the Chernobyl tragedy. He said that the Western press has magnified the problem, and that, in reality, only 2 people died, although there have been reports stating that more than 1,000 died. He said that the radioactivity problem is now under control.

EGYPT

Country Reportedly Free of Radiation Contamination

NC071811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — An emergency committee on radiation formed by the Atomic Energy Organization [AEO] met today to discuss the explosion in the Chernobyl nuclear plant and the impact and repercussions this incident might have for Egypt and the region. The committee also discussed the need for ongoing preparations and the kind of emergency plan which should be adopted under such circumstances.

Representatives from the AEO, the Defense Ministry, the Nuclear Plants Commission, the Meteorological department, and the Civil Defense Authority at the Interior Ministry also participated in these discussions.

In a statement issued at the end of the meeting, the committee affirmed that the necessary testing has been carried out on water, air, and food specimens in well over 40 observation stations throughout the republic. The results of this research show that there has been no radiation contamination. Consequently, the incident has not created radiation problems in Egypt. There is no need to circulate large quantities of iodine tablets. However, the committee emphasized that all imported commodities should undergo the necessary radiation analysis before being circulated.

HONG KONG

Slight Increase in Radiation Levels Detected

HK070558 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Applied Science Department of the Hong Kong Polytechnic has detected a slight increase in the level of radioactive material in the atmosphere over the territory. The department has been carrying out tests for more than 2 years and this is the first time any increase has been recorded. Stuart Newall spoke to lecturer Dr. K C Leung who told him that the radiation which had been detected does not occur naturally and probably comes from the nuclear plant at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording] [Leung] We have found a few unusual radio-nuclides from the rain samples. We have been measuring the air samples for a long time, but we didn't measure anything. This is simply because the radio-nuclides are in the upper atmosphere rather than in the lower atmosphere, and therefore the detectors at the ground level are very difficult to measure them. Due to showers which occurred yesterday and the day before, and I think the radio-nuclides are brought down to the ground level by the rains.

[Newall] Right, so what about the total level of radiation in Hong Kong; is that any higher?

[Leung] The total radiation in Hong Kong is about one to two times higher than the world average.

[Newall] But this is nothing to do with nuclear plants, this is the natural...

[Leung, interrupting] This is due to the rocks, the granite.

[Newall] Right, so what about the actual nuclides that you've discovered, is there any danger to Hong Kong people at all?

[Leung] No, because the combined radioactivity level is very low.

[Newall] Where are the likely sources of these nuclides? Where do you think they come from?

[Leung] This radio-nuclides are [word indistinct] products from nuclear plants. Therefore we are sure that these nuclides comes from the accident...

[Newall] In the Soviet Union?

[Leung] In that accident of the nuclear power plant. [end recording]

Measurements of rainfall by the Royal Observatory have also revealed a slight increase of radiation levels. The head of the radiation monitoring division, Dr. M. C. Wong says this is still well within the minimum world safety standards. Dave Malcolm asked him if the increase could have been caused by the Soviet accident.

[Begin Wong recording] There is no positive indication of any measurable increase in the radiation levels. And, judging from the current meteorological conditions I would expect that there will be no, um, any significant increase, in the levels in Hong Kong, and, therefore, I would not contribute any of the measurement levels and relate these to the accident. [end recording]

ISRAEL

Health Ministry Withholds Radiation Statistics

TA071222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] The Health Ministry refrained from disclosing the places in which an outstanding concentration of radioactive contamination was found to prevent the public from panicking unnecessarily. The contamination was of a very low radioactive level which posed no danger. This was reported by Dr 'Alma Avni, Director of the Public Health Services, in a special debate in the Knesset Interior Committee hearing. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports that Dr Avni claims that any Israeli citizen can obtain antiradiation iodine tablets within 24 hours.

The director of the Nuclear Power Division said that there are two nuclear research plants in Israel: one in Nahal Soreq, producing 5 megawatts; the other in Dimona, producing 25 megawatts. The Chernobyl plant, on the other hand, supplied 3,200 megawatts.

JAPAN

Prefectures Report 'Unharmful' Radiation in Food

OW071209 Tokyo KYODO in English
1145 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO — Milk already put on the market in chiba prefecture was found Wednesday to have been contaminated with radioactivity, apparently as a result of the last month's Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union, a special government group reported.

The radioactivity countermeasures headquarters said that 19 picocuries (a picocurie is one-trillionth of a curie) of radioactive Iodine-131 was detected per liter of milk. Radioactive iodone does not exist in the natural environment.

The radioactive substance has only been detected in freshly produced milk in Japan since the Soviet nuclear plant meltdown in the Ukraine.

The level of contamination of milk already on the market in Chiba prefecture, however, is "absolutely unharmful to the human body," according to the headquarters officials.

They said an ordinary person would have to drink 200 cc (one-fifth of a liter) of milk contaminated with 50 picocuries of the Iodine-131 per liter every day for 100 years before the radioactivity in his body exceeded tolerable levels.

Reports of radioactive contimination of rainwater newly came from Aomori, Gumma, Nagano and Kumamoto prefectures Wednesday. Contamination of rainwater by the radioactive substance has now been reported from at least 34 of Japan's 47 prefectures since the April 26 Soviet nuclear mishap.

The headquarters said the newly reported rainwater contamination reading ranged from 217 picocuries in Aomori to 920 picocuries in Gumma prefecture.

LEBANON

Health Officials Say No Radiation Contamination

NC071207 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Dr Muhammad Muhanna, director of the health protection department at the Health Ministry; Dr George Furayhah, coordinator general of the People's Committee; and Dr Fu'ad al-Shamali, chairman of the Lebanese doctors association, have confirmed to the Voice of Lebanon that neither the water nor the air is contaminated by radiation. They said that there is no danger to Lebanon and that there is no need for concern or for taking preventive medicine.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Condolence Sent to USSR on Chernobyl Accident

OW081127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1350 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 May (MONTSAME) — Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, and Dumagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers a telegram expressing their deep condolences over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Soviet Ukraine.

PAKISTAN

Editorial Views Lessons Involved in Nuclear Energy

GF061409 Karachi DAWN in English 1 May 86 p 15

[Editorial: "Kiev and the Lessons Beyond"]

[Text] The magnitude of the nuclear disaster near the Soviet city of Kiev has yet to be fully known. But the few facts to have trickled out so far point to the outbreak of a "graphite fire" in the Chernobyl power station near Kiev in the Ukraine. There have been some casualties according to TASS news agency and although it has not given any more details, the fact that a Soviet official has urgently contacted West German experts for advice on how to control the fire indicates the seriousness of what has occurred. Graphite is a form of carbon and is used in reactors as a nuclear material. Its use leads to the accumulation of energy and "stress" which can break out into fire unless properly released. Some thing of the kind seems to have happened although from a distance, and with few details available, it is hazardous to make any guesses. In Scandinavian countries, meanwhile, radiation levels far above the normal have been reported premature, of this being the most serious incident of its kind to have taken place.

To some extent, this occurrence reflects a certain law of probability. When a particular facility is multiplied over a number of years, as nuclear power has been since the end of the Second World War, the number of incidents related to it is likely to increase. But to accept as much is no consolation when it comes to nuclear accidents - simply because their potential to cause havoc and destruction, in case anything should go wrong, can only be imagined. It is true that nothing like the Bhopal poison gas tragedy has occurred in the nuclear field. But in a finite world that is no guarantee against mishaps in the future. All this merely underlines the need not only for proper safeguards when it comes to building nuclear plants (in the wake of the Kiev incident the Swedish Energy Minister, whose country has had to contend with rising radiation levels, has said that Soviet reactors were not built as safely as Swedish ones) but also to draw a line somewhere about nuclear development as a whole. For example, a satisfactory solution has yet to be found to the problem of nuclear waste. Dumping it in the oceans or deep inside the earth may be all right for the time being but at some point in the future it is going to pose serious problems - it takes thousands of years for radioactive plutonium to become inactive. For the present, however, one can be reasonably sure that none of the admonitions that are going to flow as a consequence of the Kiev incident will stop the production of new nuclear power reactors, or have the slightest effect on the nuclear arms race. But it is a warning, and a stern one, of the risks involved.

PHILIPPINES

Chernobyl Radioactive Fallout Reaches Nation

HK081031 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manila, May 8 (AFP) — Radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union appears to have reached the Philippines in non-dangerous levels, the nuclear regulatory agency said Thursday.

"A slight increase in radiation levels in the ambient environment was noted recently by a PAEC [Philippine Atomic Energy Commission] monitoring team, indicating that fallout from the damaged Soviet reactor is of minimal levels such that no harm to public health is expected," the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said.

In its regular bulletin carried by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, the commission said direct radiation measurements using gammameters in the capital showed an increase in exposure from about five microroentgens per hour to about seven.

The commission did not issue safety precautions but said it was continuing to monitor for radioactive fallout.

(In Canberra, Australian Science Minister Barry Jones said fallout from the Soviet accident could take a year to 18 months to rech the southern hemisphere.

(It was not expected that any detectable levels would reach Australia, he told Parliament.)

(Prime Minister Bob Hawke told Parliament that all food imported since April 25 from countries potentially affected by radioactive fallout was being held by the Australian Customs Service as a precautionary measure.)

QATAR

Official Says Nation 'Not Affected by Radiation'

GF071411 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1330 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Doha, 7 May (WAKH) — A responsible source at the Qatari Public Health Ministry has affirmed that the explosion of the Soviet nuclear reactor in Chernobyl will not have a tangible effect on the state of Qatar. In statement to QNA, the source said that nevertheless, concerned authorities have temporarily banned the import of food stuffs from some East European countries.

The source stated that the administration of preventive health at the Ministry of Public Health will supervise food-stuffs arriving in the country from West European countries in accordance with WHO recommendations. [Words indistinct].

He added that the danger of radiation is almost nonexistent in the Arab region in light of the rarity of rain, which carries the nuclear dust.

SAUDI ARABIA

Incident Said To Pose No Danger to Kingdom

GF071835 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1715 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 7 May (SPA) — Dr Salih al-'Adhl, head of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology, has stated that the information received so far indicates that the Kingdom's atmosphere is free from any radiation pollution, thanks be to God, and that there is no need to undertake strict precautionary measures like those implemented in Europe. He added that there is no danger to public health stemming from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident.

In a press statement by Dr Salih al-'Adhl, he said that the city contacted many institutions and establishments and national and international specialized bodies to learn the outcome of the radiation. Dr al-'Adhl noted that the King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology asked the nuclear center in the FRG city of (?Karlso) to provide detailed information on the movement of wind polluted with radiation by using a special calculator available at the center. He continued that the center replied immediately indicating that the chance of the Saudi atmosphere becoming contaminated — according to course of the wind as registered by satellites and immediately analyzed by computer — is very little. He stressed that the city continues its contacts with the Saudi university, and the meteorological observation and environment protection departments to garner further information on the subject. He stated that the city has permanent contacts with the radiation security office affiliated with the international agency for nuclear energy for emergency cases to be fully assured of the safety of the Kingdom's atmosphere.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GUARDIAN Criticizes USSR on Lack of Information

FL071221 Bridgetown CANA in English
1805 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, May 6, CANA — The Trinidad *GUARDIAN* newspaper today criticised the Soviet Union's failure to alert the rest of the world and its own citizens about the extent of the meltdown of a nuclear reactor at Chernobyl last week.

It was an unforgivable example of callousness and indifference to the lives of citizens of the Soviet Union itself and those in neighbouring countries, the paper said.

But those who understand the communist system will recognise such a reaction as nothing really unusual, it is simply an illustration of the arrogance of the Marxist commissars who see their power over life and death as absolute.

THE GUARDIAN added: But even if the Russian leaders did not really care about the fate of their own nations, they had a clear duty under all international codes to inform immediately all the other countries likely to be affected by the nuclear plant explosion.

The paper said there was still reason to believe that the Russians had not told the whole truth about the Chernobyl disaster.

Those who had any hopes of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev being a less doctrinaire leaden this predecessors ought to learn from this incident, the newspaper said. [sentence as published] He remains a rigid product of that totalitarian system.

The paper compared the incident with the one on Three Mile Island when, it said, the American authorities immediately informed the world of the development with the American news media on the scene.

Everyone knew right away what was happening, and the extent of any possible danger, the paper said.

This is the difference between an open, free, and democratic society like the United States and a closed, totalitarian one like the Soviet Union.

Despite a major disaster in the making, the opinion and the good of the Russian people take second place to the political interests of the Kremlin, *THE GUARDIAN* commented.